THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VIII—No. 128. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

LATEST FROM EUROPE BY STEAMER.

FRANCE.

Napoleon III and Europe in 1867.

We have received a copy of the pamphlet "Napoleon III and Europe in 1867," whose appearance has been awaited with some anxiety, as it was supposed to proceed from an official or semi-official source. The correctness of this supposition has been semi-officially denied, and the pamphlet is supposed to speak for no one except its author, M. Bauer. The pamphlet is, however, written with considerable ability, and well calculated to be read with general interest. The following is a brief summary of its contents:—

I. The mission of France is to pronounce the word Peace.

II. This peace rests upon a complete national and international political programme, and it is supported by the following principles:—1. Frank, complete, and sympathetic acceptance of the facts accomplished or in the course of being accomplished in Germany in all that relates to its internal organization. 2. Conscientious execution of the Convention of September 15, or the formation of an equivalent guarantee. 3. Progressive development of the liberal ideas contained in the letter of the 19th of January, 1867.

III. Germany is made, and the slightest breath may suffice to raise the wave which will place the sovereign crown of Germany upon the forehead of the chief of the house of Hohenzollern.

IV. The fact of this unity, far from being the fortuitous result of spontaneous events, which more far-sighted skill might have frustrated, is, upon the contrary, the necessary, organic, inevitable development of secular causes, and, let us not hesitate to aver, of noble and legitimate aspirations. France might have retarded but could not have prevented this formation.

V. France ought not and France cannot prevent the completion of German unity. She cannot because she must not be false to her democratic and liberal mission. She ought not and she cannot, lastly, because she must not make what is illogical and unjust the pivot of her policy.

VI. France, and more especially the France of the last eighty years, is in Europe the highest expression of those two magical words to which belong in the future, and even already at present, the empire of the world—Democracy and Liberalism. France, which, without directly desiring to do so, has so powerfully contributed to the unification of Germany, for beyond the Alps as beyond the Rhine, she recognizes, respects, and salutes with her most ardent sympathies, the word nationality.

VII. The philosophy of history shows with the clearest evidence that certain ideas prevail at certain epochs with a certain inevitable fatality. One of the ideas which has most impassioned and still most impassions our age, is the idea of association. This magic breath which urges on to unity displays itself in its loftiest expression in political life, properly so called. There it calls forth, as one of the great realities, a future yet impossible to define is destined to see accomplished, great agglomerations by force of their nationality, *i. e.*, by the force of a certain homogeneousness resulting at once from the origin of the language, from history, from religious ties, and lastly from palpable and practicable interest. The facts accomplished, or in course of accomplishment in Germany, are its most powerful expression.

VIII. France must not, under penalty of proving false to the principles that constitute her greatness and her strength in the world, interfere in the internal affairs of Germany.

IX. What would be the probable and almost certain consequence of an interference of France in the internal affairs of Germany? 1. The whole of Germany, not only from the Rhine to the Main and the Inn, and from the Inn to the Danube, Northern Germany, and Southern Germany, up to the frontiers of the empire of Austria, and, perhaps, nay even probably Germany beyond those frontiers, on foot for a just cause: further (this eventually must also be considered) in the second rank, Russia, which would not probably allow to pass without profiting thereby so favorable an opportunity fo having by the treaty of 1856 torn up by the hands of Central Europe. 2. The abandonment of the temporal papacy to Garibaldian demagogues, in order to purchase the neutrality of a Government whose active support would be in any case of very slight use to us, but whose hostility might neutralize a portion of our forces.

X. In a war between France and Germany, one battle and ten battles, gained or lost, would never bring about anything but ruses, falsely called treaties of peace. The imprudent hand that should desire to prevent Germany from remaining or becoming a nation would kindle a war totally destined to ravage Europe for an incalculable period by, so to speak, periodical hecatombs. Many generations yet unborn would only appear upon this earth to be, when arrived at adolescence, mown down upon the plains of Belgium, the Palatinate, or Westphalia. What a harvest for Death would there be in these innumerable battalions, representing the gigantic shock of two great nations in arms, making generous victims pay for the fatal error of a day!

XI. The immense majority of the nation will bless the Chief of France for giving to the country not only a peace which in no way offends our honor, but further and above all the certainty of that peace. There exists, we are aware, among us a small minority which might blame the pacific tendencies of the Government. This minority is composed in part of turbulent and unreflecting spirits, who confound vanity with dignity, bravado with courage, the love of adventure with the wish of the country. The remainder is made up of those who blame and always will blame everything at all times.

XII. The German people, secured against all interference on our part in its internal affairs, is destined to become our most faithful ally. Everything unites and nothing separates us.

XIII. It is important to add that this programme, capable of giving to Europe a long era of peace and prosperity, can only become a reality upon three conditions:—1. That the Convention of September 15, or the equivalent we endeavor to substitute for it, shall be rigorously respected, and that thus the Holy Father remains in that full independence to the exercise of his supreme pastoral charge. 2. That France, satisfied at Rome, does not aspire to relieve herself abroad from her internal disquietude. 3. Lastly, that Europe, desiring peace like ourselves, shall give an irresistible and absolute guarantee of the fact at a Congress by acquiescing in universal disarmament.

XIV. The future and definitive solution of the Roman question can only be demanded by an agreement between all the powers who are interested in not seeing criminal attempts perhaps periodically renewed, preceded and followed by agitation as prejudicial to the peace of consciences as to the prosperous march of material interests.

XV. France, reassured as to the fate of Papacy, turns her glance upon herself. The country desires the liberal and complete execution of the letter of the 19th of January. The reforms it contains will not deprive the Imperial Government of one of its old friends, and will give it numerous adherents in the ranks of the young and ardent generation which is free from all ties toward the Governments which preceded the popular votes of 1852.

XVI. Satisfied at home, sympathizing in the development of the great German nation, an ever vigilant guardian of the Papacy, France may now give Europe a long era of peace. But, in order that this peace should not be an armed peace more fatal than war, it is necessary for Europe to join in the pacific views of France, and for a general disarmament to give the world a manifest pledge of universal appeasement.

NORTH GERMANY.

Opening of the Prussian Legislature—Speech of King William.

BERLIN, Nov. 15.—The Prussian Chambers were opened to-day by the King of Prussia in person. His Majesty delivered the following speech from the throne:—

Illustrious, noble, and honored gentlemen of both Houses of the Diet:—To-day I salute, for the first time in this place, the representatives of the new territories which have been united with my kingdom by the events of a great epoch. I renew with confidence the expression of my conviction that the inhabitants of those territories, inasmuch as I accept them with my whole heart as my people, will also on their part devote themselves with honorable fidelity to me and to their extended fatherland. The full power which the national representation conferred upon my Government to prepare the way for the entry of the new provinces into the constitutional state of things existing in Prussia, has been taken advantage of to establish a preliminary equilibrium in those territories where it appeared to be absolutely required by the common interests of the State. In the new territories, after the views of the principal inhabitants had been ascertained, district and provincial constitutions, connected as closely as possible with the institutions already established, and which had become dear to the population, have been called into existence. Constitutions which, on being carried out and further developed, will be calculated to revive the interest of the inhabitants in the regulation of their economical affairs, and to prepare the way for the much-to-be-desired autonomy of the larger and communal corporations. While the military institutions of the North German Confederation have, by the Federal Constitution and by the law on liability to military service, been established on the approved bases of the Prussian institutions, the organization of the military forces of the entire Fatherland has been completed in its principal features. The ground for the united efforts of the representatives of my whole monarchy having been prepared, our joint and, please God, unanimous exertions will succeed in making that ground fruitful.

Honored Sirs—The work of national unity which the Prussian Parliament was called upon to sanction by its vote has now become a matter of fact. If you have consented to transfer a portion of your privilege to the North German Parliament, already does the testimony of history bear witness that you have done the right thing at the right time. By the organization of the North German Confederation the Prussian people have acquired additional pledges of security, and an enlarged field for organic development, while at the same time conjunction with our fellow-countrymen of the South German States, the community of all social interests, and an effective protection of all the higher blessings of national existence, have been secured. The treaties upon which the community of interests rest, have recently attained a still greater importance from the fact that, while under discussion in the different Parliaments, the national spirit victoriously maintained itself. The relations of my Government with foreign powers have not undergone any change in consequence of the new conditions in which Prussia is placed in the midst of the North German Confederation. With a friendly character of those relations, the personal interviews with the majority of the reigning sovereigns in Germany and abroad, the opportunity for which was offered me last summer, perfectly harmonize. The peaceful object of the German movement is recognized and appreciated by all the powers of Europe, and the peaceful endeavors of the rulers are supported by the wishes of the peoples, to whom the increasing development and amalgamation of spiritual and material interests makes peace a necessity. The recent anxiety respecting a disturbance of peace in one part of Europe, where two great nations, both most amicably connected with us, appeared to be threatened by a serious complication, I may now look upon as having disappeared. It will be the endeavor of my Government as regards these difficult questions which in that quarter still remain unsolved, on the one hand to respond to the claims of my Catholic subjects and to evince my care for the dignity and the independence of their Church, and on the other hand to satisfy the duties which increase for Prussia in consequence of political interests and the international relations of Germany. In neither do I see in fulfilment of the tasks which are laid before my Government any danger to peace. Let us, then, the more confidently undertake the task of the solution of our internal development, and may your labors for the welfare of the State be richly blessed.

THE ROMAN QUESTION.

Another Proclamation by Mazzini.

M. Mazzini has issued the following address to his fellow-countrymen:—

Italians:—Is there a spark of honor in your souls? Any sense of dignity? A remnant of old Italian pride? A remembrance of the faith which made your fathers feared, and made them great? If there is, prove it, and prove it quickly.

You are in one of those moments which either make or mar the future of a nation. Your acts will either bid Europe regard you as a people of cowards, or hail in you the Italian nation, risen again to teach the world the lesson of civilization, of liberty, and of iron strength or will. Choose; now or never more.

The situation is clear, incontestable, and visible to all.

Rome is ours. God and man declare it. From Rome we inherited the language that proclaims us brothers. Our history has its source in Rome; from Rome sprang the tradition that calls us to be a nation. A thousand years of glorious memories have consecrated her mother of Italy, and centre of our unity. From Rome we gave law to the world; first from the Capitol, and afterwards from the Vatican, once the seat of life, now profaned by impotence and imposture. Ours has it been proclaimed by the greatest minds of Europe, from Dante to Byron, from Cæsar to Napoleon; ours by the martyrs to who, from Crescenzio and Arnaldo to Mameli and Cairoli, have died for her; ours she was declared by the Parliament, and, in hypocritical homage to the truth, by him who is even yet your King; and ours by the aspirations of the entire people of Italy.

A handful of foreign invaders have descended upon our shores insolently to deny this—to declare for the second time to you and to all Europe, Rome belongs to France; France decides her fate.

No country in Europe would endure such an insult. Will you endure it? Will you permit the invaders to proclaim in their despatches:—"The Italians do not fight; we are their uncontested masters?"

No, by the soul of Pier Capponi. Oh, Italians! let the tocsin sound, and let that sound proclaim a national war to the invaders. Let anything be said of you save that which sinks a nation in the mire—in Italy both army and people are cowards. But in order that the war may be national, in order to have arms, ammunition, money, horses, volunteers, soldiers, bases of operation, and leaders of proved fidelity, daring, willing, and capable, you must first make your country your own, and free yourself from the Government which dishonors and betrays you. The war must spring from the insurrection.

In the face of existing facts, all self-delusion is sin or folly.

Our monarchy might have had the initiative starting from Rome.

It would not.

Our army might have preceded the French to Rome.

It did not.

Our monarchy allowed our volunteers to form in insufficient strength to begin the struggle; then prevented them from forming in sufficient force to conquer.

Our monarchy twice imprisoned Garibaldi as a Rebel; it chose the moment of foreign intervention to form a semi-clerical ministry, hostile to all liberty; it dissolved the Committee of Aid; it passed the frontier only to render up to the Papal Government those populations who had invoked Italy through the plebiscite; it witnessed unmoved the slaughter of our Italians; it retired from the positions it had occupied upon the advance of the French; it has denied Rome, Italy, and the honor of our flag.

Is there one among you who would share our enterprise with the monarchy?

No, a monarchy which begins by yielding up the sepulchre of its ancestors to the foreigner, and ends with Lissa and Custozza, can bring upon you nought but evil, perfidy, and shame. Hasten, if you truly seek your country's salvation, to separate your fate from it. Freemen now delivered from distrust, and fearing no betrayal, throw yourselves resolutely into the struggle, and conquer.

You will conquer, by Heaven! France numbered, like ourselves, but twenty-five millions, when in 1792 she flung down her gauntlet of defiance to the monarchs in league against her, and conquered.

We republicans had nought on our side but Rome, when for two long months we held thirty thousand French soldiers in check, in 1849.

You will conquer for yourselves and for France. These invaders do not represent France: they represent a despot who has seen his designs overthrown in Mexico, in Germany—wherever, in fact, they were resisted, and who is rapidly descending the steep of ruin. France is burning to revolt, and anxiously awaiting your resistance to enable her to deal him the final blow.

Italians, to Rome! to Rome! Therein is the baptism of our nation. There, when the flag of victory is planted on the Capitol, shall an Assembly, the elect of the people, dictate the pact destined to put an end to the lingering crisis brought upon you by the monarchy.

JOSEPH MAZZINI.

November 3.

Launch of a Steamer.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—The steamer Alaska, of four thousand tons burthen, built for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, by Henry Sheers, of Green Point, was launched this morning. The Alaska is intended to run between this port and Aspinwall, and will be ready for sea in April, 1868.

NITRO-GLYCERINE EXPLOSION.

Additional Particulars of the Terrible Disaster at South Bergen—The Killed and Wounded—The Scene Yesterday—Preparations for the Coroner's Investigation.

Although the terrible nitro-glycerine explosion at Claremont, South Bergen, N. J., occurred at a late hour on Monday afternoon, the facts published yesterday were so complete that but few additional particulars have been gleaned by a later visit to the scene of the disaster.

The whole neighborhood adjacent to the site of the blacksmith shop, where the explosion took place, presents an aspect of ruin and desolation. Of the building wherein the explosion occurred only sufficient to recognize its location remains, a deep trench of an elliptical shape, about four feet in depth, twelve feet in longitudinal diameter, and eight feet in width, marking the spot where the can of nitro-glycerine stood. The surrounding fields are strewn with strips of boards, scantlings, and other portions of the wrecked building, while every house within a radius of two hundred yards shows signs of the concussion; those near being almost demolished. Indeed, some idea of its force may be gathered from the circumstance of a Mr. Smith, residing about a mile distant, being awakened from his sleep by its shock.

Of the man who was the immediate cause of the disaster nothing remains but fragments. He was literally and without figure of speech blown to atoms, numerous parties being engaged during the morning of yesterday in collecting portions of his body, which were distributed all over the country. Bits of flesh not larger than a lamb chop were thus collected, and added to the mass of composite blood and charred remains which, collected in a tin pail, represented all that was mortal of Thomas Burns. In a neighboring field a dog was observed keeping jealous guard over a blackened piece of meat which might or might not be a portion of the unfortunate man. To an unprofessional observer it was utterly unrecognizable as to its former belonging, while a deep growl from the animal if approached too closely, and a sickening sensation at the thought of its possible quality, forbade any critical examination.

The killed and wounded were stated correctly in our report of yesterday, with these additions. Two boys named Foster were involved in the catastrophe. Robert Foster was killed, the boy Edward escaping death, though severely injured in the leg and arm. Besides the foreman, Burns, who was completely annihilated, another man of the same name was slightly injured by the flying splinters. A woman named Scanlan, who was in a house adjacent, was severely injured in the legs by the window being blown in on her; while, singularly, two men, named respectively William B. Simmonds and John Houlaghan, who were in the shed at the time of the explosion, escaped with comparatively slight injuries. Simmonds was hurt in the head by falling timbers, and is since stone deaf, while Houlaghan had his thigh and side lacerated, and may have sustained internal injuries. From the latter we get the following:—

STATEMENT OF ONE OF THE SURVIVORS.

Between four and five o'clock in the afternoon of Monday I went into the blacksmith's shop for a bolt for the use of the switches, and spoke to Simmonds, one of the men there, giving him directions as to the description of bolt I wanted, telling him to make haste with it. Looking across to the opposite side of the fireplace from where I was I saw Burns with a large can of oil between his legs and a red-hot poker or iron bar in his hand. Simmonds said to me, "Oh, sure you're always in a hurry," and, catching me by the shoulder, shoved me towards the door, about three yards from it. I then took a step towards the door and immediately heard a report. The next I recollect is hearing Simmonds say to me, "Oh, John, I am killed!" I answered him saying, "What did you strike me for?" I thought he had struck me. We were both up against an embankment. While I was in the shed a man named Kelly was at the fire and the helper at the bellows. The boy Foster was standing alongside. After I started to reach my house I was knocked down twice, I suppose by falling timber.

A number of the residents of South Bergen and others visited the scene of the disaster yesterday, and were not sparing of their denunciation of what they termed the culpable negligence exhibited in the storage of this terribly destructive agent in the immediate neighborhood. In a shed near by, the door of which it is said was unlocked, and one side of which was only partially boarded, was stored some sixteen or twenty cans of nitro-glycerine, each one containing fifty pounds, sufficient almost to blow the entire State of New Jersey into or out of the Union. As this material is equally liable to explosion from concussion or compression, as well as under heat or ignition, some idea of the danger may be inferred from its exposure thus to stray missiles or the blundering interference of people ignorant of its nature.—*N. Y. Herald.*

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

Important Letter from Hon. R. J. Walker—He Recommends Immediate Resumption of Specie Payments—He also Advises the Abolition of the Internal Revenue System—How Taxation Can be Reduced.

The Hon. Robert J. Walker, former Secretary of the Treasury, is preparing, at the request of his friends, an elaborate letter upon the national finances. It will be remembered that Mr. Walker advocated Secretary Chase's national banking and financial system in 1863, and after that became a law he went to Europe, by request of Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Chase, as the financial agent of the Government, and caused our loans to be taken, mainly in Germany, to the extent of several hundred millions of dollars. It is believed that he will in a few days publish this letter, which we learn is to embrace the following points:—

1. The immediate resumption of specie payments to be effected by a foreign loan, as proposed by him in December, 1864. This, he believes, can be obtained at par in gold at six per cent. This would make all our greenbacks equal to gold, as also our national bank currency, and all deposits in the national banks, and put our whole bonded debt of $2,000,000,000 at par in gold. This, he thinks, would add at once $1,000,000,000 to the active wealth of the country as represented by currency and negotiable credit, and prevent a collapse. Governor Walker is opposed alike to paper expansion and contraction, as both necessarily leading, in his judgment, to repudiation.

2. An immediate restoration of the Union and the reduction of our expenditures to a peace basis. These expenditures thus reduced, including the payment of interest on the public debt and a very small and gradual reduction of the principal, he thinks ought not to exceed $220,000,000 a year in gold. The payment of the Government expenditures in gold, instead of paper, would be equivalent at once to 30 per cent. reduction of those expenses. Thus, immediately resuming specie payments and reducing the expenditures to a sum not exceeding $220,000,000 a year, he thinks that a tariff of revenue would bring at least $200,000,000 a year, increasing every year with our augmented wealth and population.

3. The immediate abolition of our whole internal system of taxation, including the income tax, the tax on sales, stamp tax, and all other internal taxes, except the excise on wines, fermented and spirituous liquors, and tobacco. Without reducing the taxes on these articles, or surrendering their proceeds to fraud and rascality, he believes that at least $120,000,000 a year could be realized. This would make the total revenue $320,000,000 in gold per annum, which would leave a very large margin, far more than he thinks is required. Should it yield much more than is wanted, he would still further reduce the taxation by taking off the duties on sugar, tea, and coffee. Should there still be a large surplus, he is in favor of still further reducing or repealing all duties on the necessaries of life not produced in this country. Should there still remain a surplus he favors devoting it to great national works of internal improvement. He thinks, as he always has, that the raw material of domestic manufactures should be duty free, and exempt from excise or taxation.

4. The national banking system should be sustained and improved upon, repealing the monopoly clause, and leaving all perfectly free to establish banks who will comply with the laws of Congress, thus giving all sections of the country as large an amount of substantial circulating medium as their interests require.

SECOND EDITION

THE PRIZE RING.

Collyer and Kelley Determined to Fight.

A Fiasco at Newark, Delaware, To-day.

The Sheriff Prevents a Meeting of the Men.

Another Place to be Selected.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

NEWARK, Del., Nov. 27—7 A. M.—We left Baltimore in the 8·40 train last night for this place, with the noisiest crowd we have been in for years. They were singing and expressing great joy at the fight not being abandoned entirely. The ground selected for the fight is about half a mile from the station. Collyer stopped over night at Elkton, Md., six miles south of Newark, and the fight will take place when the principals arrive.

LATER.

The Sheriff of Newcastle county arrived here with his *posse*, and has scattered the crowd. It will take a long time to get them together. It is quite likely that the fight will not take place in this State. The Sheriff came near catching Collyer last night at the Station, but the boys got Sam out of the way in time.

STILL LATER.

There is no prospect of a fight yet. The betting stands one hundred to forty on Collyer. Both men have gained much in weight.

There was an immense amount of rowdyism in this place last night and to-day, and the most disgraceful scenes were enacted. Several rough-and-tumble rows occurred, and the citizens were greatly annoyed by the "pugs." The Washington House was entirely given over to the desperadoes, the clerks and guests generally leaving in terror. The fancy men declare that they will have the battle somewhere, as they have paid for the whistle pretty dearly, and have had quite enough disappointment. The authorities are on the alert everywhere, and the fight will be prevented, if possible.

Up to noon there was no fight in progress, and the crowd of roughs has been separated, and the Sheriff is watching the roughs. It is understood that the "mill" is to come off somewhere this afternoon, but nothing is known of the matter positively.

[BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

NEWARK, Del., Nov. 27.—Two trains left Baltimore last evening crowded to overflowing with roughs and others interested in the projected fight between Collyer and Kelely. On their arrival here there was much disorder, consequent upon the sudden irruption of so many strangers, and numerous fights occurred growing out of quarrels regarding the two champions. The Sheriff made two attempts to arrest Collyer, but his friends managed to get him off, and he and Kelley went to Elkton, where they spent the night. A portion of the crowd took possession of the Washington Hotel, where they sheltered themselves during the night. The residents shut up their houses; and the mob were unable to obtain quarters, and great numbers spent the night lying about under the fences and in sheds and outhouses. Early this morning the crowd assembled at the spot selected for the fight, about a mile from the railroad station, but the Sheriff appeared with his posse and caused a scattering, so that it is doubtful whether the principals can obtain an opportunity to maul each other.

The Match Between Coburn and McCoole.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 26.—Joe Coburn has been very kindly treated by the sports in this city since his arrival, and to-night had a grand ovation during a sparring exhibition, at which Mike McCoole was also present. Naturally comparisons here favor McCoole. He is gigantic alongside of Coburn, but many bets are made already that the latter will win the fight. Coburn states publicly that John C. Heenan wished to respond to McCoole's challenge, and offered $500 for the chance. McCoole says if he whips Coburn he will accommodate Heenan next time. McCoole starts South on a visiting, but not sparring, tour next week. He is very confident of defeating Coburn, and wishes to double the stakes. He will not go into regular training before the 1st of April.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Mysterious Murder of a Colored Man—The Oyster Trade of Virginia—Changes in the Gosport Navy Yard, Etc.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 25.—A colored man named Jack Williams was murdered last night, in Hampton, under very mysterious circumstances. As near as I can ascertain, the facts of the case are as follows:—Williams keeps an eating saloon, and has a house which he rents to a family named Prentice. Williams' wife is living with a family in Baltimore, while Mrs. Prentice has a husband, who at present is absent. Some persons allege that Williams was bothering Mrs. Prentice about the rent of the house, while others are of the opinion that they were living together as man and wife. Be that as it may, Williams' body was found in front of the house occupied by Mrs. Prentice in a shocking condition. His face was frightfully disfigured, and looked as though the deed had been done with a dull axe.

It is said that blood was found upon the floor of the house occupied by Mrs. Prentice, and also upon some of her clothing; but she claims to have been sound asleep the entire night, and to have known nothing whatever of the affair until this morning. She has been arrested on suspicion, and will be held until further developments show who was the real perpetrator of the horrible crime.

The three small steamers for the use of the Oyster Inspectors of this District, which are being built in Richmond, are rapidly approaching completion, and will be ready for use in a few days. These boats are each sixty feet in length, with a beam of thirteen feet, and have a depth of hold of five and a half feet. They are forty tons each, thirty horse power, and the wheels are five feet in diameter. The boats are said to be models of neatness, and are named the Tredegar, William F. Taylor, and Virginia, and will be commanded by the chief inspector and three deputies, William H. C. Lovitt, Esq., Captain Spottswood, of Norfolk, and William Peed, of Accomac.

The oyster trade is a vast source of revenue to the State, and her interests will be well protected by these gentlemen. It is estimated that an average of twenty thousand bushels of oysters are daily shipped from Norfolk alone, and as the weather becomes cooler this business will increase.

The following changes have been made at the Gosport Navy Yard:—Assistant Surgeon George S. Fife has been detached from the sloop-of-war Portsmouth and placed on waiting orders. Third Assistant Engineer E. P. Howell has resigned. Midshipman C. L. Phillips has been ordered to the Piscataqua.

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

Noon Report of Markets.

LONDON, Nov. 27—Noon.—Consols for money opened at 94¼; United States Five-twenties, 70 5-16; Illinois Central, 85¾; Erie Railroad, 47¾.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 27—Noon.—The Cotton market opens dull and unchanged. The sales are estimated at 8000 bales.

Breadstuffs are irregular. Corn has advanced to 48s. 6d. California white wheat has declined to 16s. 6d.

Produce—Sugar is firm at 26s. 6d. for No 12 standard. Other articles are without change.

Provisions unchanged in quotations.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

The Itinerant Pugilists—Rumors of Murder and other Crimes, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, Nov. 27.

There are no tidings yet of the prize fight between Collyer and Kelley, which was to have occurred near Newark, Delaware, early this morning.

There are various rumors of outrages and ruffianism by the crowd which left here last night to attend the fight, one of which is that John English, a noted Baltimore rowdy, was killed at Havre-de-Grace, and several others wounded. Also, that the behavior of the party was bad on the train. Also, that the Delaware authorities have arrested the principal parties and stopped the mill.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 23.—The steamer Golden City, from Panama, has arrived.

The French transport Eriville, from Tahiti, has arrived, bringing the mails of October 24th. Off Neckahierra Island, on the 25th ult., she spoke the whale-ship Petrel, of Nantucket, with 1100 barrels sperm oil. The same day she saw the whaler Martha Washington, of New Bedford.

The ship Sapphire, from New York, has arrived.

The schooner Kate, from Honolulu to Victoria, has put into this port in distress, having encountered heavy weather.

A Colima (Mexico) letter of the 13th instant, states that Raymond Vega has been re-elected Governor. All business was paralyzed by the late increase of maritime duties, which raised the tariff schedule 170 per cent. The importers have also to pay 50 per cent. on the duties levied by the Imperial Government. The foreign merchants will be victimized until driven out of the country.

Corona is still at Guadaloupe, trying to raise an army to fight Lazerdo.

The merchants of Colima decline to send forward a conducta, for fear that its safety will be jeopardized.

There is much dissatisfaction with Juarez and his vacillating policy, and a revolution is shortly expected.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 25.—The opposition steamship Arizona, for New York via Panama, sailed to-day, carrying 1820 bbls. flour, the first steamer shipment this season.

Advices from Arizona give the particulars of the campaign of Colonel Prior, Major Clendennin, and Lieutenant Wells against the Holorissa Indians.

The country of the tribe was overrun by the expedition, their ranches and winter stores destroyed, and thirty Indians killed and seventeen taken prisoners. Colonel Price proposed to drive the Indians from point to point, until they become quiet, or fear of extermination compels them to go upon the Reservation.

The steamer California, from Victoria via Portland, brings $205,000 in treasure.

The barque Loyal Sam from Glasgow has arrived.

Wheat is firm at $2·60@2·65; sales on Saturday of 200,000 sacks at these figures:—Flour quiet at $7·50@8; Legal-tenders, 72.

The whaleship Aurora, from the Arctic Ocean has arrived with 650 barrels oil and 100,000 lbs. bone. October 16, spoke the Eagle, with 1000 barrels oil and 10,000 lbs. bone, and the Ohio with 400 barrels oil and 6000 lbs. bone, both bound to Honolulu.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—Stocks strong. Chicago and Rock Island, 96½; Reading, 96½; Canton Co., 44¾; Erie Railroad, 71¾; Cleveland and Toledo, 102; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 83½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 97½; Michigan Central, 110; Michigan Southern, 80½; New York Central, 114; Illinois Central, 131; Cumberland preferred, 130; Virginia 6s, 45; Hudson River, 125½; U. S. Five-twenties, 1862, 107; do. 1864, 105½; do. 1865, 106; Ten-forties, 102½; Seven-thirties, 105½. Sterling Exchange, unchanged. Money 7 per cent. Gold, 139½.

The New York Mayoralty Election.

The election for Mayor of New York occurs next Tuesday. Mr. John H. Anthon, candidate of the Democratic Union party, has withdrawn in favor of Hon. John T. Hoffman, the present incumbent. The tickets are as follows:—Hon. John T. Hoffman, Tammany Democrat; Hon. Fernando Wood, Mozart Hall Democrat; Hon. William A. Darling, Republican. It is hard to guess who will be elected, but as the conservative Republicans will probably vote for Wood, his chances seem to be the best at present.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Peirce.—William Stall was charged with assault and battery upon Henry Keller. The defendant was in attendance; but the prosecutor did not appear. The law rewardeth the diligent. The bill was submitted without evidence, and a verdict of not guilty was rendered.

George H. Springer was acquitted of a charge of the larceny of a watch. This case was similar to the preceding, and, the law rewarding the diligent, the bill was submitted without evidence.

Edward McCaffery was acquitted of a charge of the larceny of $14 belonging to Creighton Sloan. The prosecutor not appearing, the bill was submitted without evidence.

George Rotherham was charged with furious driving. Dr. Kamerly testified—That one day recently, as he was driving at an ordinary rate up Fifth street, above Race, having the right of way, the defendant dashed into his buggy with a heavy four-seated wagon, taking off a wheel of his buggy, and dropping him into the street; without stopping to see what injury he had done, he dashed furiously up street, and was arrested at Third and Green streets.

The act of Assembly under which this charge was made includes only the drivers of public vehicles for the conveyance of passengers; and, therefore, the defendant's wagon not having been proven to be such a vehicle, this case fell to the ground, and a verdict of not guilty was rendered.

David Myers was acquitted of a charge of larceny as bailee. There was no evidence to support the charge.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Hare.—O. Wilson Davis, to the use of Lewis Audenreid, vs. The Hope Insurance Company. An action to recover $5300 on an insurance policy, for the loss by fire of the steamer Meteor, at Chester, in November, 1865. Before reported. On trial.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Judge Allison.—Montgomery vs. Grant. Before reported. On trial.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Judge Cadwalader.—The United States vs. Barrels, etc. Marcus Marks, claimant. An information of the forfeiture of property for violation of the Revenue law in conducting the liquor business contrary to its provisions. On trial.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Wednesday, Nov. 27, 1867.

There was very little disposition to operate in stocks this morning, but prices were rather firmer. Government loans were in fair demand. 10-40s sold at 102, no change; 7-30s at 105¼, no change; and '65 5-20s at 106, no change. 113 was bid for 6s of 1881; 107⅞ for '62 5-20s; 105¼ for '64 5-20s; and 107 for July, '65, 5-20s. City loans were in fair demand; the new issue sold at 101⅜@101¼, a slight decline; and old do. at 97½, no change.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 50, no change; Lehigh Valley at 51, an advance of ¼; Minehill at 57, no change; Camden and Amboy at 126, no change; and Philadelphia and Erie at 25⅝, no change. 23 was bid for Little Schuylkill; 64 for Norristown; 48¼ for Reading; 32¼ for North Pennsylvania; 21 for Catawissa preferred; and 42¾ for Northern Central.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing. 72 was bid for Second and Third; 65 for for Tenth and Eleventh; 18¼ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 45 for Chesnut and Walnut; 61 for West Philadelphia; and 10¼ for Hestonville.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices. 51 was bid for Commercial; 104 for Northern Liberties; 55 for Girard; 30 for Manufacturers'; 71 for City; 41 for Consolidation; 59 for Commonwealth; and 60 for Union.

Canal shares were dull. Lehigh Navigation sold at 30, an advance of 1; and Schuylkill Navigation preferred at 21½, an advance of ¼; 11¼ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 88 for Morris Canal preferred; 11½ for Susquehanna Canal; 45 for Delaware Division; and 37 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 139½; 11 A. M., 139⅝; 12 M., 139⅝; 1 P. M., 139⅝, an advance of ⅛ on the closing price last evening.

—The N. Y. *Tribune* this morning says:—

"Money is easy on call at 7 per cent., and stock houses make up their accounts readily. Merchant bills sell slowly at high rates. Best can be had at 7½@9, and second grade at 10@12."

—The N. Y. *Herald* this morning says:—

"Money has been in abundant supply at seven per cent., and in not a few instances loans were made at six on mixed collaterals, while the lower rate was accepted almost without exception on Government securities. In the discount line, however, no corresponding relief has been felt, and grocers' paper is in particular regarded with distrust, owing to the failure of Messrs. Harris & Dayton, sugar refiners, immediately following that of Messrs. J. K. Place & Co., and rumors of other failures in the same branch of trade, which, we are glad to say, have not been authenticated. The banks take such of their customers' paper as they are satisfied with, to a limited extent, at 7 per cent., but on the street even the best grade is quoted at 8@10, and good but not prime names are difficult of sale at 12@15 per cent. The remittances southward continue on a very light scale, and the receipts from the West about balance the amount sent to that section."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$5000 5-20s '65..cp	106	100 sh Penna R	50
$3000 do.'65.cp...c	106	27 do......ls	50
$2200 U S 7-30s..Je	105⅜	100 do......b5	50
$1000 do..Jy	105⅜	10 sh Minehill R	57
$2000 U S 10-40s..cp	102	110 sh Leh N stk....ls	30
$2000 Pa 6s, W L..cp	102	79 sh Leh V R.....ls	51
$13600 City 6s, New...ls	101⅜	15 sh Cam & Am..ls	126
$1100 do.. New	101½	100 sh Phil & E	25⅝
$1400 do..O.K.S.O.c	97⅜	200 sh Shamokin Cl..b5	2⅜
$2000 Pa R 1 m 6s	99½	200 sh Ocean Oil...b60	3·94
$2000 Sch N 6s, '82	70	200 do....ls..b60	3⅞
$1000 do	70	100 sh Sch Nv Pf...b5	21½

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 112⅞@113⅛; do. 1862, 107⅞@108; do., 1864, 105@105¼; do., 1865, 105⅞@106⅛; do., 1865, new, 107⅞@108; do., 1867, new, 107⅞@108; do. 5s, 10-40s, 102@102¼; do. 7·30s, June, 105¼@105⅜; do., July, 105¼@105⅜; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119·40; do., July, 1864, 119·40; do. August, 1864, 119·40; do., October, 1864, 119·40@20; do. December, 1864, 119⅛@119½; do., May, 1865, 117¼@117½; do., August, 1865, 116⅜@116⅝; do., September, 1865, 115⅞@116⅛; do., October, 1865, 115⅞@116. Gold, 139⅝@139¾. Silver, 133@134½.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—Gold, 139⅝@139¾; U. S. 6s, 1881, 112⅞@113⅛; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 107⅞@108; do., 1864, 105@105¼; do., 1865, 106@106¼; do. July, 1865, 107⅞@108; do. July, 1867, 107⅞@108; 5s, 10-40s, 102@102¼; U. S. 7·30s, 2d series, 105¼@105⅜; 3d series, 105¼@105⅜; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 119⅝; May, 1865, 117½; August, 1865, 116⅞; September, 1865, 115⅞; October, 1865, 115⅞.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113@113¼; old 5-20s, 107⅞@108; new 5-20s, 1864, 105@105¼; do., 1865, 106@106¼; do., July, 107⅞@108; do., 1867, 107⅞@108; 10-40s, 102@102¼; 7·30s, June, 105¼@105½; do., July, 105¼@105½. Gold, 139½@139⅝.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 27.—Bark—The offerings are small, and for Quercitron the demand is steady; small sales of No. 1 at $55 ₩ ton.

The Flour Market is devoid of life, but there is a very firm feeling, and some holders are unwilling to operate at present quotations; the demand for shipment is extremely limited, and the home consumers purchase sparingly; sales of a few hundred barrels at $7·50@8·50 for superfine; $8·50@9·50 for extras; $10@11 for Northwestern extra family; $11@12·75 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and $13@14 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling at $8·50@9 ₩ barrel. Brandywine Corn Meal is selling at $6·75.

The stock of Wheat is light, with corresponding receipts, and the demand for prime is fair; sales of red at $2·40@2·50. Rye is unchanged; sales of Pennsylvania at $1·70 and Southern at $1·60@1·65. Corn is lower; sales of yellow at $1·40, and Western mixed at $1·36. Oats are in moderate request; sales of Southern and Pennsylvania at 75@78c. 1500 bushels New York Barley sold at $1·55@1·60. Nothing doing in Malt.

Seeds—Cloverseed sells at $7·37½@8 ₩ 64 pounds, and Flaxseed at $2·45@2·50.

Whisky is without improvement.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.........NOVEMBER 27.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M...........46 | 11 A. M...........54 | 2 P. M........... 55

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Schr Sylvio, Scaife, Kingston, Ja., J. E. Bazley & Co.
Schr Thomas Clyde, Scull, Boston, J. R. White & Son.
Schr Sarah Cullen, Avis, Boston, do.
Schr L. Maul, Buehler, Boston, W. H. Johns & Bro.
Schr S. B. Wheeler, Lloyd, Boston, Borda, Keller & Nutting.
Schr Pathway, Haley, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr W. A. Crocker, Baxter, Boston, do.
Schr Minnie Kinnie, Sprague, Providence, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr H. A. Weeks, Hickman, Providence, do.
Schr E. R. Graham, Smith, Providence, Hammett & Neill.
Schr Jas. H. Seguine, French, Washington, Bulkley & Co.
Schr G. R. Murney, Murney, Washington, Rathburn, Stearns & Co.
Schr D. S. Mershon, Ayres, New London, J. C. Scott & Sons.
Schr H. Simons, Godfrey, Salem, Rommel & Hunter.
St'r Decatur, Young, Baltimore, J. D. Ruoff.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, 70 hours from Savannah, with cotton, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Brig Benj. Carver, Myers, 15 days from Bangor, with lumber to captain.
Schr C. Comery, Kuhn, 14 days from Hallowell, with stone to captain.
Schr T. Clyde, Scull, from Boston.
Schr Pathway, Haley, from Boston.
Schr J. H. Seguine, French, from Boston.
Schr S. B. Wheeler, Lloyd, from Boston.
Schr L. Maul, Buehler, from Boston.
Schr H. A. Weeks, Hickman, from Boston.
Schr E. B. Emery, Young, from Boston.
Schr E. R. Graham, Smith, from Boston.
Schr D. S. Mershon, Ayres, from Boston.
Schr J. Stockton, Risley, from Boston.
Schr G. R. Murney, Murney, from Derby.
Schr S. Cullen, Avis, from Salisbury.
Schr H. Simons, Godfrey, from Salem.
Schr M. Kinnie, Sprague, from Providence.
Steamer Diamond State, Robinson, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to J. D. Ruoff.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., Nov. 25—6 P. M.—Brig Charlotte, lumber laden, for Philadelphia, passed in the Capes yesterday. Wind SE., and foggy.

JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Tamerlane, Curtis, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool 15th inst.

Barque Ormus, Pettingill, hence, at Marseilles 13th instant.

Barque A. D. Gilbert, Noall, hence for London, at Falmouth 14th inst., with loss of sails.

Brig Maggie, Tuzo, hence, at Genoa 11th inst.

Schrs H. B. Miller, M. H. Stockham, E. T. Allen, and A. Bartlett, from Boston for Philadelphia, at New York yesterday.

Schr Eliza Frances, hence, at Portland 26th inst.

Schr A. Falkenburg, from Horton's Point for Philadelphia, at New York yesterday.

Schr M. L. Vankirk, from Providence for Philadelphia, at New York yesterday.

Schr E. A. Conant, Foss, hence, at Portland 23d inst.

Schr E. M. Story, from Harwich for Philadelphia, at New York yesterday.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 25.—The Br. steamship Propontis, Higginson, passed up yesterday for Norfolk. She will load for Liverpool, direct.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—Arrived, steamship Pennsylvania, Lewis, from Liverpool.

Steamship Europa, Craig, from Glasgow.

Ship Escort, Flitner, from Liverpool.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Internal Revenue Law—Tax on Spirits.

From the N. Y. Times.

In an article a few days since upon the whisky tax, we spoke of Commissioner Rollins' recent decision, that the true intent of the law was not to forfeit spirits which were still in bond, and we dissented from that construction of the law. It will be seen by our law reports that Judge Blatchford, in the United States Court in this city, has decided differently from the Commissioner on this point, and that some spirits in bond were forfeited by that Court on Monday. We presume that the Commissioner will accept the construction which the Courts adopt as being the real intent of the law. Its policy is quite a different affair.

In the same article we took occasion to say that, in our opinion, the law as it stands is sweeping and comprehensive enough to embrace all the cases in which proceedings have been commenced. We call attention, in this connection, to a decision made in the United States Circuit Court, in Brooklyn. The forty-fifth section of the act of 1866 provides that all spirits found outside of a bonded warehouse, not removed from it according to law, shall be forfeited, and that the "burden of proof shall be on the claimant of such spirits to show that the requirements of law in regard to the same have been complied with." Last June, a case was heard before Judges Nelson and Benedict, in which a quantity of spirits had been removed from Chicago to the Third Collection District, and were found there outside of a bonded warehouse, and in an action to forfeit them, the Court held that it was not enough for the claimant to prove his permit to transport them, but that he must go further and prove that he had complied with all the provisions of the law. It was, we thought, very plain, that if this was the law the Government had in its provisions the power of preventing fraud, if forfeiture would do it. The case to which we now refer carries out the same principle, but applies it in another direction, viz.: to the rectifying business. Spirits that were seized in the hands of a rectifier were sought to be forfeited. The rectifier proved that he had bought spirits which purported to have paid tax, and mixing it with other rectified spirits, rectified the whole. But he was selling his goods at a price less than the cost of manufacture and the tax. And the Court has held that the burden of proof was on the rectifier, who must show that the tax had actually been paid on the spirits, and that in the absence of such proof they must be condemned.

This decision, as will be easily seen, is of the utmost importance to rectifiers. Every one who reads it will ask himself if he is prepared to prove that the tax has been paid upon the spirits which he has rectified. If not—and we fancy that most of them will find themselves in that predicament—every one will feel as if the clutches of the law were upon him. We can readily imagine their consternation and the outcries with which they will exclaim against the injustice of requiring them to warrant the honesty of the men with whom they deal. But, after all, why should they not? If they are not disposed to aid in the frauds upon the law, why should they not refuse to deal with any except those whose honesty they are willing to warrant? They will say that their trade will suffer. Is not trade suffering now? Does any one suppose that such frauds can continue to run riot in the community as have prevailed in the traffic in spirits, without trade being injured vitally? Or, do they admit that honesty has no place in commerce, and that trade and fraud are synonymous?

This forty-fifth section of the law puts into the hands of the Government enormous powers. When they are thoroughly employed and are found to be useless, it will be time enough to declare the law a failure, and to adopt a new system of collecting the tax.

The Southern Elections.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The results of the registrations and elections in the Southern States have demonstrated that the colored race is not disappearing as rapidly as Governor Sharkey and other conservatives predicted it would; that it is not so intensely ignorant as not to know on which side it ought to vote for the protection of its own interests; that there is a white loyal party at the South which, when backed by the colored vote, is willing and able to control nearly or quite every Southern State; that, while negro-killing was an active occupation so long as the negroes had no political rights, it suddenly and universally ceases when blacks and whites are placed on the same level; and that all the Freedmen's Bureaus, imaginably backed by a hundred thousand bayonets, are not so effective to protect the rights of all classes of Southern society as the ballot has proven to be.

These demonstrations are all-important, for they vindicate the creed of the Republican party on the question of reconstruction as fully as their previous principles relative to the wrong of slavery, and the practicability of sustaining the Union by force of arms, were vindicated. During the past two years the Republican party has made a forward movement towards an advanced position, viz.: the realization in practical statesmanship of the vital truth asserted by the Declaration of Independence, that all men have a natural, inalienable right to participate in the Government under which they live, and that all just government is based on this participation or consent of the governed. In taking this advanced position, a portion of our line was necessarily thrown far forward, and sustained some momentary repulses and some casualties before the main body of our army came up. As usual, on critical occasions, a regiment of vagabond deserters and stragglers struck for the rear, under pretense that those who were bravely fighting the battle in front were bringing disaster on the cause. But the advanced position has been reached, captured, held. As the result, the ten reconstructing States, where for half a century no man could advocate political equality and live, now vote for political equality by large majorities. The ten States which elected every President, from Jackson to Buchanan, by their solid vote for slavery, will vote at the next Presidential election, in equally solid phalanx, for a free ballot, free schools, free speech, free labor, and indissoluble union with the free States.

The conservative policy of white suffrage only has been allowed to prevail in Maryland and Kentucky, and these States are irrevocably consigned to Democracy and disorder, disintegration and decay. Had the same policy been permitted to prevail in the other Southern States, the work of extermination and massacre begun at Memphis and New Orleans would have swept like a besom of destruction over the whole South, and all the Bureaus and armies of the Union could not have stopped its course. The ballot, which, it was charged, would bring on a war of races, has ended that war. As soon as the constitutions of the reconstructing States shall have firmly secured the country against the disfranchisement of the blacks, it remains for the Republican party to remove all disabilities from the class of Rebels now under ban, and thus in universal suffrage to find universal peace, with equal and exact justice to all men.

The Impeachment Question.

From the N. Y. Times.

Unless the evidence gathered by the Judiciary Committee embraces facts altogether new to the country, the report recommending impeachment will amount to nothing. The allegations on which Mr. Boutwell, as the mouthpiece of the majority, relies to justify the measure and insure its success, are merely a rehash of charges again and again preferred during the progress of the reconstruction controversy, and always for political effect. No striking accusation appears—no terse statement of fact that can arouse popular feeling and reconcile it to a formal arraignment of the Executive. "An unconstitutional usurpation of power" in the organization of State governments—a "denial of the right of Congress to control" reorganization—sins of omission and commission in connection with these positions:—such are the leading counts in the indictment presented by Mr. Boutwell, and a sorry exhibit they form as a groundwork of impeachment. If partisan ingenuity can discover no offense more tangible than those here imputed, we may be quite sure that Mr. Johnson has little to fear from the recommendation which has been reported.

Our opinion has always been that something more convincing than the imputations of partisanship would be needed to warrant the extreme measure proposed. An excuse for it might have been found had Mr. Johnson's denial of Congressional control over reconstruction assumed a practical shape, or had he interposed his authority to prevent the application of enacted plans. But though he has unquestionably said and done many foolish things, we have yet to learn that he has in any instance overridden the Reconstruction law, or materially interfered with its operation. His proclamation of amnesty and his removal of District Commanders are among the most notable of his offenses; but that neither these or other of his acts "suspended the operations of the acts of Congress," or in any manner impeded the execution of the laws, is proved by the present condition of the Southern work. It has gone forward without any serious hindrance; and though Mr. Johnson is entitled to no credit for the results of laws passed in spite of his opposition, at least the fact that the laws are in smooth and peaceful operation is proof that on his part there has been no gross usurpation since Congress asserted its exclusive jurisdiction.

For what, then, is he to be impeached? Is dissent from the views of the Congressional majority an offense that must be punished? If obstinacy, or bad taste, or unsound judgment, or concurrence with reckless advisers were criminal, we could understand an indictment derived from Mr. Johnson's course. The impolicy of the proceeding would be great as now; its mischievousness would be the same; its partisan origin would be none the less discreditable. But offenses of opinion, or errors of judgment, or violations of good taste, are not impeachable; they afford excellent reasons for vigilance on the part of Congress and the unflinching enforcement of its policy, but they cannot be decently or prudently made pretexts for the removal of a President.

And if Congress has, as at present, absolute control over reconstruction, what is to be feared from Mr. Johnson's action during the remainder of his term? It is competent to Congress before the close of the approaching session to remove the question from the arena, by perfecting the work and admitting the States on conditions that will be guarantees of harmony and peace. Except for reasons that are not avowed, then, why is the country to be disturbed by impeachment? The removal of Mr. Johnson may be essential to the success of a certain Presidential game, but we apprehend that the country is not prepared to submit to a sacrifice of the vital interests which demand Congressional attention, simply to promote the ends of faction. For, say what they may, the advocates of impeachment cannot efface the impression that they are actuated by motives having no direct reference to the public weal. Their whole movement is partisan; partisan in its conception, in its conduct of the investigation, and in the recommendation which the majority of the committee submit for the adoption of the House.

The phase which the question has now assumed would indeed be deplorable if there were any probability of its success. The prevailing hope is that the moderation and good sense of the majority of the House will triumph over the intemperate counsels of the extremists, and so bring to naught an agitation which menaces with ruin every financial and commercial interest. The public are evidently unwilling to assume that the Republican party will be mad enough to precipitate the crisis which impeachment involves. Upon this point the Wall street barometer is conclusive. Gold rose a fraction or two under the momentary excitement of the news but quickly subsided to the figure at which it opened. The same skepticism exists everywhere. The country has not much faith in the judgment of the leading spirits of the House, but it is not prepared to believe that the dominant party is intent upon committing suicide.

General Grant.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

We hope that we do not greatly annoy our contemporaries who see fit to descant on the "*Tribune's* hostility to General Grant," "hatred of Grant," etc., when we say that the General's testimony before the Impeachment Committee proves him an able, sagacious, thoughtful patriot, who can hardly fail to serve his country with usefulness and honor in any trust which she may devolve on him. His early, resolute, persistent opposition to President Johnson's efforts to have General Lee and other Rebel chiefs whom he (Grant) had paroled, arrested and tried for treason, with the general humanity and moderation of his views as to the treatment of the defeated Rebels, prove him far more than a successful general—show that his character embodies some of the higher elements of a broad and generous statesmanship. These views, we know, are substantially identical with those of President Lincoln, Chief Justice Chase, and nearly all our really great men (Mr. Thaddeus Stevens forming the only conspicuous exception); but he is now seen to have not only entertained but expressed them at a time when Executive power and popular clamor were fiercely hostile, and when we were enduring and defying proscription and fierce denunciation for frankly avowing them. The storm has since spent its fury; so that we trust General Grant will stand higher with the great mass of his countrymen for the evidence now given to the public that he was sane, even when Johnson was goading the public mind to frenzy by daily harangues importing that treason was a crime, traitors must be punished, etc. etc. The questions of the Committee constrained him to say that

> "I frequently had to intercede for General Lee and other paroled officers, on the ground that their parole, so long as they obeyed the laws of the United States, protected them from arrest and trial. The President at that time occupied exactly the same grounds (as at first), viz.:—That they should be tried and punished. He wanted to know when the time would come that they *could* be punished. I told him *not so long as they obeyed the laws and complied with the stipulation.* That was the ground I took."

We do not advocate the nomination of General Grant for next President, believing that this office can be better filled by one of our eminent civilians, while the General retains—as we trust he will retain till death—the command in chief of the military forces of the republic. We protest against the false and cowardly outcry that the Republicans must run General Grant for next President or be beaten. If we are indeed so desperately out of favor with the people that our principles will be rejected by them unless set off and commended by a cockade, let us make a manful struggle and be beaten. But those who contrived and effected our defeat in certain States this fall, on purpose to give them a chance to say, "Take Grant or be defeated!" ought not to be gratified by the success of their base machinations.

There are those who support General Grant for President because he is their first choice. With these we can have no controversy. They have a perfect right to their preference, as we have to ours. If the Republican National Convention shall decide in their favor, we shall give their candidate a cordial, hearty support; for we know they will so support our favorite if he should be the nominee. We concede—nay, we insist on, we rejoice in—the merits and services of the man of their choice, as they do of ours. But we have a very different feeling for the guerillas who did their utmost to divide and defeat the Republicans last year, and (by resorting to more insidious, underhand strategy) accomplished their end this year, and now point to their achievement, and say, "You see what we can do! Follow our lead next year, or be beaten!" And we can't help thinking General Grant must regard them much as we do.

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

THREE ENGLISH STATESMEN—PYM, PITT, CROMWELL. By Goldwin Smith. Harper & Brothers. Philadelphia Agents: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

Professor Goldwin Smith is probably the best historical lecturer we have, and his works are all of them written with the care of a student and all the liberal sympathy of a man of a republican age. His latest effort is the little work before us, which is composed of three lectures on the statesmen named, and consists rather of a running commentary on the influence they exerted than any attempt to sketch their biographies. His lecture on Pym calls forth considerable information which is new to the general reader. That great leader of the Commons in the trying days of revolution, is, except in name, almost entirely unknown to our public. The essay on this subject is written with all that care which characterizes all that Professor Smith does. That portion devoted to Pitt and Cromwell develops nothing new, but shows in a yet stronger light the bias of the author for the great principles of free government.

WATSON'S ANNALS OF PHILADELPHIA. By John F. Watson. J. B. Lippincott & Co.

We welcome with cordial pleasure a new edition of the rambling, entertaining work of Mr. Watson. Of its contents it would, indeed, be idle to speak at this late day. Every Philadelphian is familiar with its quaint anecdotes, curious odds and ends of fact, and all that illy put together miscellany which makes it such pleasant reading. The first edition was exhausted years ago, and was printed in that old-fashioned style which is so disagreeable to the eyes—on poor paper, with poor illustrations. Lippincott now satisfies the public with an edition fully up to the highest point of the art. To the original work is added an appendix of original data, never before collected, and the whole work, enriched with valuable steel engravings, will have a yet larger sale. It has sadly merited a new dress to make it popular and secure for it that host of readers which it deserves.

SLAVE SONGS OF THE UNITED STATES. A. Sampson & Co.: New York. Philadelphia Agents: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

This first attempt to present in permanent form the melodies of the Southern blacks is a success, so far as success is possible. The melodies, as given by the music of the work, are many of them soft and tender. Of the sense of the songs, the less said the better. They are an idle jumble of words, without reason. The work is prefaced with an admirable essay on slave songs and music, and is entirely original in its conception and execution.

LOVE IN LETTERS. By Allan Grant. New York: G. W. Carleton. Philadelphia Agent: G. W. Pitcher, No. 808 Chesnut street.

Mr. Grant has with care compiled all the love-letters that have been written by distinguished men, and gives us in his volume epistles from Napoleon, Dr. Johnson, Webster, Mirabeau, Sir Walter Scott, and many others. It shows one curious fact—that whether the lover be English, French, or American—whether he lived in the days of Heloïse or those of Webster—whether he was a statesman, a king, or a peasant—he wrote the same style of love-letters. It seems, indeed, as though the passion reduced all to an equality. The work is of interest. It reveals to us the workings of the hearts of great men. But it is only a compilation; there is nothing original in it. It is handsomely bound and well printed.

EXCELSIOR DIALOGUES. By Phineas Garrett. P. Garrett & Co., No. 702 Chesnut street.

A number of attempts have been frequently made to produce a good book of dialogues for the use of schools, and as so many failures have been met, we had made up our minds that such a thing, although desirable, was not within reach. Mr. Garrett has undeceived us. He has compiled a number of most excellent conversations, simple and singularly well written, every one of which conveys instruction in a useful and agreeable form.

MISTAKES OF EDUCATED MEN. By Professor John S. Hart. J. P. Skelly & Co., Philadelphia.

Professor Hart, by long experience and devotion to the subject, is eminently qualified to give advice to young men who are starting in life. Having had thousands under his care, and having seen who have succeeded and who have failed, he now lays before the public, in a little work of a few pages, his advice. He writes kindly, sensibly, and with that caution that proves that he has well weighed each word. We commend this work with the warmest commendation at our command. We would have every educated young man just commencing life read it with care. The faults and mistakes most common are depicted by the hand of one who has noticed them with regret and earnest attention. It cannot fail to do good; and if any gentleman desires to have his money well expended, let him make a donation to have each graduate of our colleges provided with this little work, to guide and advise him in his choice of a profession.

POETRY OF FAITH, HOPE, AND LOVE. By Phoebe Carey. Hurd & Houghton. Philadelphia Agent: Duffield Ashmead.

Many of the poems laid before the reader in the pretty volume just issued by Miss Carey will give general satisfaction. They none of them attempt to rise above the beautiful simplicity of the most unaffected narrative; and by contenting herself with a field which is eminently a lady's, the authoress has given us some really charming little verses. Many of them contain a depth of feeling which is touching, and all of them have that pleasing rhythm which proves a well-practised pen. Some of her devotional poems have acquired a wide popularity. Foremost among them all is that well-known hymn commencing "One sweetly solemn thought comes to me o'er and o'er." The work is published in that elegant style for which Messrs. Hurd & Houghton have acquired so wide a fame, and is of a class to merit a very general perusal.

WOMEN'S STRATEGY. A Novel. G. W. Carleton. Philadelphia Agents: T. B. Peterson & Brothers.

If an immense number of pictures, with printing in large type on thick paper, could secure popularity for a work, "Woman's Strategy" would rival Sir Walter's happiest productions. But we fear that something more is required, and that it does not possess. The story is a sensational one of social life, and although not bad in its plot, possesses so many crudities as to mar all enthusiasm. It is of the stereotyped style of fiction.

MRS. PUTNAM'S NEW RECEIPT BOOK. Boston: Sheldon & Co. Philadelphia Agents: T. B. Peterson & Brothers.

This work merits the high encomiums bestowed on it. Although we are not judges of what constitutes excellence in a cook book, yet we hear the present volume spoken of so highly as to warrant it as an excellent guide to the culinary art. It is bound for daily service.

JUDGE NOT; OR, HESTER POWERS' GIRLHOOD. By Mrs. Edwin Sheppard. New York: Loring. Philadelphia: G. W. Pitcher, No. 808 Chesnut street.

A singularly effective tale, founded on fact. It is told with great power and pathos, and is one of the best novels we have seen for a long time. It is singularly simple and touching, and merits all the commendation which it has already received.

—We have received from Messrs. Hurd & Houghton another volume of the Globe Edition of Dickens. It is "Pickwick Papers." It is admirably illustrated and neatly printed. J. B. Lippincott & Co. are the Philadelphia agents.

—Duffield Ashmead sends us that excellent weekly, "Littell's Living Age." It is filled with its usual choice collection.

—Also, from T. B. Peterson & Brothers, the second volume of the "Illustrated Octavo Cloth" Edition of Dickens, which contains the "Pickwick Papers." It is filled with steel engravings.

—G. W. Pitcher, No. 808 Chesnut street, sends us two more of the delightful stories of Miss Thackeray, "The Sleeping Beauty" and "Cinderella." They are characterized by the same pretty style as "Beauty and the Beast," which is so deservedly popular.

—M. Doolady publishes and Duffield Ashmead sends us a copy of "Lucas Dare," a novel, by "Silva." It is of great length, and is well told and interesting. Its characters are all strongly delineated, but the length of the story makes it drag.

LOOKING-GLASSES

OF THE

BEST FRENCH PLATE,

In Every Style of Frames,

ON HAND OR MADE TO ORDER.

NEW ART GALLERY,

F. BOLAND & CO.,

11 1 2m2p] No. 614 ARCH Street.

OLD RYE WHISKIES.

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF

FINE OLD RYE WHISKIES

In the Land is now Possessed by

HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.,

Nos. 218 and 220 South FRONT Street,

WHO OFFER THE SAME TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS, ON VERY ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.

Their Stock of Rye Whiskies, in Bond, comprises all the favorite brands extant, and runs through the various months of 1865, '66, and of this year, up to present date.

Liberal contracts made for lots to arrive at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Ericsson Line Wharf, or at Bonded Warehouse, as parties may elect.

GROCERIES, ETC.

SHOTWELL'S SWEET CIDER.

Our usual supply of this

CELEBRATED CIDER,

JUST RECEIVED.

ALLERT C. ROBERTS,

Dealer in Fine Groceries.

1 7rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

FRESH FRUITS, 1867.

PEACHES, PEARS, PINEAPPLES,

PLUMS, APRICOTS, CHERRIES,

BLACKBERRIES, QUINCES, ETC.

PRESERVED AND FRESH, IN CANS AND GLASS JARS,

Put up for our particular trade, and for sale by the dozen, or in smaller quantities, by

MITCHELL & FLETCHER,

9 10 3m NO. 1204 CHESNUT STREET.

JAMES R. WEBB,

TEA DEALER AND GROCER,

S. E. COR. EIGHTH AND WALNUT STS.

Extra Fine Souchong, or English Breakfast Teas.
Superior Chulan Teas, very cheap.
Oolong Teas of every grade.
Young Hyson Teas of finest qualities.
All fresh imported. 8 14

NATIONAL UNION

GROCERY AND PROVISION COMPANY.

Groceries and Provisions at Cost.

OFFICE: No. 235 South THIRD Street.
STORE: No. 608 ARCH Street.
Cash Capital.......$30,000
President—WHILL. D. HALFMANN. 11 16 1m

CARPETINGS.

NOTICE.

LEEDOM & SHAW,

NO. 910 ARCH STREET,

BETWEEN NINTH AND TENTH STREETS,

Will continue to sell their stock of

CARPETINGS

AT PRICES TO CORRESPOND WITH LOW RENT AND EXPENSES,

AND WILL OPEN DAILY NEW GOODS,

As they do not expect to move. [8 27 3mrp

FALL STOCK OF CARPETINGS.

Just Opened, a Full Assortment of

TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,

3-PLY INGRAINS,

AND EXTRA SUPERFINE INGRAIN CARPETINGS.

OIL CLOTH, 12, 18, and 24 feet sheets.
COIR MATTINGS, RUGS, Etc.

J. T. DELACROIX,

NO. 37 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

11 1 fmw3m Above Chesnut.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,

DIAMOND DEALERS AND JEWELLERS,

No. 802 CHESNUT STREET,

Would invite the attention of purchasers to their large stock of

GENTS' AND LADIES' WATCHES,

Just received, of the finest European makers.

Independent quarter, second, and self-winding, in gold and silver cases.
Also, AMERICAN WATCHES of all sizes.
Diamond Sets, Pins, Studs, Rings, etc.
Coral, Malachite, Garnet, and Etruscan Sets, in great variety. [5 11 4p
SOLID SILVERWARE of all kinds, including a large assortment suitable for Bridal Presents.

G. RUSSELL & CO.,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

OFFER ONE OF THE LARGEST STOCKS OF

FINE FRENCH CLOCKS,

OF THEIR OWN IMPORTATION, IN THE CITY. 5 28

AMERICAN WATCHES,

The best in the world, sold at Factory Prices

BY

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,

MANUFACTURERS OF WATCH CASES,

No. 13 South SIXTH Street.

8 3] Manufactory, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.

STERLING SILVERWARE MANUFACTORY

NO. 414 LOCUST STREET.

GEORGE SHARP,

Patentee of the Ball and Cube patterns, manufactures every description of fine STERLING SILVERWARE, and offers for sale, wholesale and retail, a choice assortment of rich and beautiful goods of new styles at low prices. [9 26 3m

J. M. SHARP. A. ROBERTS.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

MANILLA AND TARRED CORDAGE, CORDS, TWINES, ETC.

No. 23 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.

EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. [2 14]

FURNITURE, ETC.

AVIS IMPORTANT!

BEAUX MEUBLES,

pour Salons et Chambres a Coucher,
Arranges pour Exposition dans Appartements Garnis et Couverts de Tapis.

GEORGE J. HENKELS, LACY & CO.,

EBENISTES,

CHESNUT STREET, au Coin de 13me.

SPECIAL CARD.

FINE FURNITURE ON EXHIBITION IN SUITES OF ROOMS, CARPETED AND FURNISHED AS CHAMBERS AND PARLORS.

GEORGE J. HENKELS, LACY & CO.,

CABINET MAKERS,

THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT, Philadelphia.

DIE FEINSTEN MEUBEL ARANGIERT IN DER GANZEN ETAGE FERTIG ZUR ANSICHT, TEPPICH UND GARTIENEN EINBEGRIFFEN.

GEORGE J. HENKELS,

MEUBEL FABRICKANT

THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT, Philadelphia.

AVISO.

MEUBLES FINO

EN

EXHIBICION,

in Serie de Cuartos,

COLOCADO

COMO

Salas de recibimiento

y

CUARTOS DE CAMARA. [9 26 3m

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!

MODERN AND ANTIQUE!

PARLOR, HALL AND CHAMBER SUITS AT REDUCED PRICES.

Our facilities are such that we are enabled to offer at very moderate prices, a large and well-assorted stock of every description of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND BEDDING.

Goods packed to carry safely to all parts of the country.

RICHMOND & FOREPAUGH,

9 21 tf NO. 40 S. SECOND STREET.

A. & H. LEJAMBRE

HAVE REMOVED THEIR

FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERING WAREROOMS

TO NO. 1435 CHESNUT STREET.

9 7 3m Next to the corner of Fifteenth.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of

FURNITURE,

Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS.
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Book cases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.

P. P. GUSTINE,

8 1 N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

ESTABLISHED 1795

A. S. ROBINSON,

French Plate Looking-Glasses,

ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, ET

Manufacturer of all kinds of

LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET

THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL

PHILADELPHIA. 815

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

$94,500

SAVED FROM BURGLARS

BY ONE OF

MARVIN'S SAFE

See New York Papers of 17th September.

"The Burglars were at work durin last Saturday Night, and till 3 P. Sunday, and failed to secure a dollar.

MARVIN'S PATEN

FIRE AND BURGLAR

SAFES,

ALUM AND DRY PLASTER.

Are Always Dry.

Never Corrode the Ir

Never Lose their Fire-Proof Qualiti

MARVIN & CO.,

721 CHESTNUT St. Masonic H

AND NO. 265 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue. 9 19 mwsa

C. L. MAISER,

MANUFACTURER OF

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PRO

SAFES,

LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND

DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWAR

6 5] NO. 434 RACE STREE

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FI and Burglar-proof SAFES on hand, with in doors, Dwelling-house Safes, free from dampn Prices low. C. MASSENFORDER,
6 5 No. 432 VINE Stre

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

THE LATE CHIEF ENGINEER OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.—Last evening the Committee of Fire and Trusts met and passed the following preamble and resolutions:—

Whereas, The Committee has heard with feelings of sincere regret of the sudden demise of the late Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, David M. Lyle. And whereas, during his connection as the head of this Department he has endeared himself to all having business therewith, and especially to the members of this Committee, on account of his general kindness, and the especial interest always evinced by him in the welfare of the Department, as well as the city of Philadelphia. Therefore

Resolved, That in the death of the late Chief Engineer, David M. Lyle, the city has lost a faithful officer, and the Fire Department an energetic and valued friend.

Resolved, That the committee attend the funeral in a body, and that the office be draped in mourning for the space of thirty days.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread in full upon the minutes, published, and a copy thereof transmitted to the relatives of the deceased.

The front of the Chief Engineer's office was draped in mourning yesterday, and the flags on the public buildings were flying at half-mast.

A large meeting of delegates from the various fire companies of the city was held last evening at the hall of the Phœnix Hose Company, to take action in relation to the death of the late Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, David M. Lyle. John M. Butler was called to the chair, and Robert T. Gill was selected to act as Secretary.

A committee of fifteen was appointed to make arrangements for the funeral, to act in conjunction with the committee of the Fairmount Fire Company.

It was agreed that each company should be left to decide how many of their members should be in the line of parade.

It was stated that the remains of the deceased would be at the house of the Fairmount Fire Company on the morning of the funeral, and that they would be conveyed from thence to the place of interment, the Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

Appropriate resolutions were adopted.

The Fairmount Engine Company was, on motion, requested to act as a guard of honor on the day of the funeral.

The five Assistant Engineers of the Fire Department were appointed to act as pall-bearers, in conjunction with five to be appointed by the Fairmount Fire Company.

It was resolved that the Department turn out in black suits, high hats, and white gloves.

William S. Mann, of the Fairmount Fire Company, was selected as Chief Marshal. The following were chosen as his Assistants:—T. H. Peto, T. F. Wharton, J. F. Stahl, J. A. Franks, T. F. Kavanaugh, G. W. Fox, and T. F. Seal.

The meeting then adjourned. The Chief Marshal and Assistants will meet at 9 o'clock this morning to make final arrangements.

BOARD OF SCHOOL CONTROLLERS.—The Board of School Controllers held a special meeting yesterday afternoon, President Edward Shippen in the chair. Mr. Hilles, Chairman of the Committee on Estimates, presented the following estimates of the amount required for school purposes for 1868:—For salaries of 81 male and 1293 female teachers, $667,578; amount required for rent of school-houses, $43,281; amount required for repairs of school-houses, additions, etc., $16,045; amount for furnaces and stoves, $11,190; for janitors' salaries, $60,676; for furniture, $11,590, for printing and petty expenses, $8250; for clerk hire, $3930; for special appropriations, $98,889; for interest, etc., $190,260—making a total appropriation to to the public schools of $1,110,959.

Mr. Carrigan submitted a resolution referring to the City Solicitor the question of law involved in the payment of the salaries of teachers Miss Emma Walton and Miss Crawford.

Mr. Fletcher said that he was counsel for Miss Crawford in an action against the city, and the proper steps had already been taken.

Mr. Carrigan withdrew his resolution.

Mr. Hilles, from the Committee on Grammar and Secondary Schools, reported a resolution that the promotion of James E. Byram, Principal of the Fayette Consolidated School, be not confirmed.

An amendment was offered striking out the word "not," whereupon the resolution passed.

Mr. Bladen moved that the item for additional school-houses, as reported to Councils, be made $6000, instead of $5000, in order to give $1000 to the Twenty-sixth Ward. Not agreed to.

On motion, the Board adjourned.

AMUSEMENTS.

BENEFIT OF MR. EDWARD SEGUIN.—This favorite buffo and capital actor takes his benefit to-night, and appears with the Richings English Opera Company in Balfe's beautiful opera of the *Rose of Castile*. This work will not be again produced this season, and we have no doubt it will attract a large audience. To-morrow (Thanksgiving) Miss Laura Waldron will make her *debut* as "Arline" in Balfe's *Bohemian Girl*, supported by Mr. Campbell, Mr. Castle, Mr. Peaks, and Mrs. Arnold. This is the last week of the opera.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. John Brougham is having good success in his *Lottery of Life*, which is the neatest and freshest play upon the stage. It is full of capital local hits and well-defined wit and humor. Mr. Brougham, as "Terry the Swell," acts with his usual unctuousness and good taste. Everybody should take a ticket in the *Lottery of Life*, in which there are no blanks, according to the "Governor."

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—*Dora*, Charles Reade's great play, will be repeated to-night, with Mrs. Bowers, Miss Josie Orton, Mr. W. H. Sedley Smith, Mr. Leake, and Mr. McManus in the cast. This little gem of a play can only be played three nights more. On Monday night M'lle Marie Zoe, the "Cuban Sylph," will commence an engagement.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—*Surf* will be presented for the twenty-second time to night. It still attracts large and admiring audiences. Mrs. John Drew takes a benefit on Friday evening.

AT THE AMERICAN THEATRE the Carlo Brothers and the whole company appear in the pantomime of the *Red Gnome and the White Warrior*, with other attractions.

THANKSGIVING MATINEES.—The thousands of our citizens who will be seeking recreation to-morrow should remember that all of our places of amusement give admirable *apres-midi* performances. By glancing over the following list the reader can select that kind of entertainment most congenial to the taste or worthy of patronage:—

AT THE NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE, Mrs. Bowers and the company will appear in *Hunted Down*, a capital new drama which has been very popular during the past week. The comical local squib called *Down at Cape May* will also be played.

AT THE WALNUT, Mr. Hemphill offers a fine bill in the exciting drama entitled *Waiting for the Verdict*, which will be cast with the full strength of the stock company.

AT THE ARCH, Mrs. John Drew and the stock company appear in the delightful new American comedy of *Surf*.

AT THE AMERICAN, the Carlo Brothers and the entire variety troupe will appear at the matinee.

AT THE CIRCUS, Tenth and Callowhill streets, three grand performances will be given to-morrow—morning, afternoon, and evening. An additional clown and all of the equestrian celebrities of the troupe will appear at each entertainment.

TUNISON & CO. throw open the new Philadelphia Opera House, in Seventh street, below Arch, for a Thanksgiving matinee to-morrow afternoon. A capital bill is prepared.

THE GERMANIA ORCHESTRA will give their matinee at Musical Fund Hall next Saturday morning. Succeeding matinees will occur in the afternoon, as in the ancient times.

THE AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC give another matinee at Horticultural Hall on Saturday afternoon. An attractive programme is offered.

MRS. LANDER is announced to appear at the American Academy of Music next Monday evening, as "Elizabeth, Queen of England." Referring to her appearance in New York, the *Herald* says:—"She must be a daring actress who, following so quickly after Ristori, undertakes the great masterpiece of that talented woman. Mrs. Lander has, however, succeeded, and in her rendering of 'Elizabeth,' added new lustre to the honors which have heretofore graced her career as a great *artiste*. In the first act, rather uncertain of the success which she hoped to win, she did not rise fully to the height of the character she attempted to portray; but in act second, in the love scene between her and 'Essex,' the heart of the woman, struggling between love on one side and ambition and England on the other, called forth stormy applause from the well-filled house. The queen forgot royalty in the woman, the woman rushed back from love to the crown, and the two forces clashing, trembling, both in the struggle for the mastery, gave room for every effort of the actress. We pronounce Mrs. Lander's 'Elizabeth' equal to that of Ristori, perhaps superior in many points."

THE COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT to Mrs. Josephine Schimpf will take place at Concert Hall next Tuesday evening. Miss Louisa Solliday, Mr. Theodore Hablemann, Mr. A. R. Taylor, and other favorite artistes will assist.

AT THE NEW PHILADELPHIA OPERA HOUSE, in Seventh street, below Arch, the panorama called the "Progress of the Nation" will be presented, with other attractions.

CONCERT HALL.—On to-morrow (Thursday) evening Mr. Henry Vincent, the distinguished English orator and patriot, will lecture on "Garibaldi."

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY

SUN RISES	7 00	MOON RISES	6 01
SUN SETS	4 35	HIGH WATER	2 21

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE
E. A. SOUDER, GEORGE L. BUZBY, SAMUEL E. STOKES, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.			
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	Nov. 9
Etna	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 9
Allemannia	Southampton	New York	Nov. 13
Pennsylvania	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 13
Ontario	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. 13
Moravian	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. 14
Persia	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 16
Cella	London	New York	Nov. 16
FOR EUROPE.			
Scotia	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 27
Siberia	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 27
Nebraska	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 27
Bremen	New York	Bremen	Nov. 28
CofWashington	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 30
Hibernia	New York	Glasgow	Nov. 30
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	Nov. 30
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
Moro Castle	New York	Havana	Nov. 28
Star of the Union	Philada	New Orleans	Nov. 30
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	Nov. 30
Arizona	New York	Aspinwall	Nov. 30
Corsica	New York	Havana	Dec. 2
Alliance	Philada	Charleston	Dec. 8
Stars and Stripes	Philada	Havana	Dec. 10

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Barque Prowess, Hibberd, Havre, E. A. Souder & Co.
Brig Moses Day, Loud, Marseilles, do.
Schr A. H. Cain, Simpson, Richmond, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.
Schr Adolph Hugel, Robinson, Matanzas, J. Mason & Co.
Schr M. H. Westcott, Gandy, Lynn, Van Dusen, Lochman & Co.
Schr Alice & Flora, Foote, Baltimore, Thos. Wattson & Sons.
St'r H. L. Gaw, Her, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
St'r Ann Eliza, Richards, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Br. barque Scotian Queen, Esdale, 8 days from Windsor, with plaster to C. C. Van Horn.
Brig J. C. York, York, 20 days from St. John, N. B., with lumber to D. Trump, Son & Co.
Schr Mary J Adams, Billings, 22 days from St. John, N. B., with laths and pickets to D. Trump, Son & Co. Experienced very heavy weather, and lost part of deck load.
Schr Hiawatha, Howard, from Newburyport, with mdse. to Knight & Sons.
Schr A. H. Cain, Simpson, from Gloucester, in ballast to Caldwell, Gordon & Co.
Schr J. Martin, Baker, from Boston, with mdse. to Mershon & Cloud.
Schr S. C. Fithian, Tuft, 1 day from Port Deposit, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Steamer Chester, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Black Diamond, Meredith, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Tonawanda, Julius, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, was spoken 24th inst., lat. 44, lon. 69 30.
Ship Philadelphia, Poole, for Mobile, sailed from Liverpool 14th inst.
Steamship Norman, Crowell, hence, at Boston yesterday morning.
Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, hence, at Savannah yesterday.
Steamship Saxon, Matthews, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 25th inst.
Barque Tellus, Gregerson, for Philadelphia, cleared at London 11th inst.
Barque Village Belle, Little, hence, at Londonderry 12th inst.
Barques Royalist, Tucker; Lord Byron, Enrico; and Hertha, Hickman, for Philadelphia, were at London 12th inst.
Schr Jane Brundage, Brown, hence, at St. John, N. B., 24th inst.
Schr John Johnson, McBride, hence, below Portsmouth 23d inst.
Schr J. W. Everman, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.
Schr C. Walker, McFarland, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 23d inst.
Schr J. A. Griffin, Foster, for Philadelphia, sailed Alexandria 25th inst.
Schr Flora, hence for Portsmouth, at Holmes' Hole 23d inst.
Schr S. Raymond, for Wilmington, Del., cleared at Bangor 22d inst.
Schrs B. Strong and Worthington, from Horton's Point for Philadelphia, at New York 25th inst.
Schr Jessie Williamson, Jr., for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 23d inst.
Schr J. S. Shindler, Lee, for Philadelphia, at Mobile 21st inst.
Schr Pearl, Gackin, hence for Saco, at Gloucester 22d inst.
Schr Mary Ella, Thomas, from Portsmouth for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 22d inst.
Schr Jas. Cunningham, Ross, from New London for Philadelphia, at New York 25th inst.
Schr E. M. Fox, for Philadelphia, sailed from Norwich 23d inst.
Schr Lochiel, Haskell, hence for Rockland, at New York 25th inst.
Schr Ann Burnett, Bennett, hence, at Georgetown 24th inst.
Schr Clara Egbert, Bennett, hence, at New York 25th inst.
Schr A. D. Scull, Barrett, from St. John, N. B., for Savannah, was spoken 24th inst., off Cape Henlopen.
Schr E. A. Cummings, Smith, for Wilmington, Del., cleared at Baltimore 25th inst.
Schr J. W. Haig, Hickman, for New York, cleared at Galveston 16th inst.
Schr Champion, Clark, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 24th inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The Spanish Government has given notice that from the 28th day of November, 1867, a light will be exhibited from a lighthouse at Chipiona, south entrance of the Guadalquiver river.

The light is a white light with eclipses every minute, elevated 220 feet above the level of the sea, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of 22 miles.

The illuminating apparatus is dioptric, or by lenses of the first order.

The lighthouse, 205 feet high, is attached to the keeper's dwelling, and both are painted yellowish white: it is situated on the ridge of Perro, between the village of Chipiona and the old Convent of Regia, 44 yards from the shore.

Its position, as given, is in lat. 36 44 N., lon. 6 26½ W. of Greenwich, and from it San Sebastian light bears S. ½ E., Malandar Point light E. by N. ¾ N., and the centre of Salmedina Rocks W. by N., nearly one and a half mile.

On the same night that this light is exhibited the light at present exhibited from the Church of Chipiona will be discontinued.

All bearings are magnetic. Variation 20 degrees W. in 1867.

By command of their lordships,
GEO. HENRY RICHARDS, Hydrographer.
Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London, Oct. 10, 1867.

ISAAC B. EVANS,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
OILS, PAINTS, VARNISHES,
Naval Stores and Soaps,
NO. 16 NORTH DELAWARE AVENUE,
PHILADELPHIA.
10 9 3m 5p

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Organized in 1835.—Incorporated June 7, 1843
Office, No. 507 NORTH Street.—Open from 2 to 5 P. M.
George H. Stuart, President.
Alexander G. Cattell, Vice-President.
Rudolph K. Hoeflick, Secretary.
Thomas T. Mason, Treasurer, No. 133 N. Third st.

MANAGERS.

James Appleton,
Charles Santee
James B. Rodgers,
Matthew Newkirk,
Charles L. Orum,
William M. Wilson,
Samuel Work,
Isaac R Smith,
George Nugent,
Robert Grigg.

Thomas Potter,
T. Esmonde Harper,
Alexander T. Lane,
Thomas Fedrick,
Henry M. Kimmey,
Samuel Mullen,
Thomas L. Gillespie,
Hiram Miller,
James W. Carson,
John Wiest.

General Agent—Emanuel H. Toland,
Missionaries { Albert G Rowland, Wilmer W. Walter, Roland T. Kensil.

This Institution is designed for the moral improvement and temporal relief of the poor of our city, and in carrying out these objects it combines in its mode of operations all the essential features of Bible, Tract, Missionary, Temperance, and Industrial Associations.

It is conducted without reference to sect or party, and its rule is to visit and examine into every case reported, sent, or coming to it for aid. And it furnishes to its contributors cards to be given to all applicants for alms, so that they can be sent to the office of the Society for investigation and the needed assistance.

The General Agent and Missionaries are the only authorized collectors.

The officers and Managers earnestly appeal to their fellow-citizens for liberal aid to carry on this good work. The demands on the Society are increasing daily, and, from present indications, will be very heavy all through this winter.

Contributions can be sent to the Treasurer by mail, or by any of the Managers.
11 21 thstu3t

HORTICULTURAL HALL.—Grand Fair of Useful and Fancy Articles in aid of the FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, of Mantua, from November 25 to 30 inclusive.

A first-class Restaurant will be established. A sumptuous dinner will be served on Thanksgiving Day.

Admission to Fair, 25 cents.
Thanksgiving dinner, $1.
Tickets can be had of HENRY A. DREER, No. 714 CHESNUT Street, or at the Hall during the Fair.
11 18 mwfituthst

YOUNG MEN WHO WISH TO PREPARE for advanced positions by January next have superior advantages for doing so, at
CRITTENDEN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
No. 637 CHESNUT Street, corner of Seventh.
PRACTICAL BOOK-KEEPING in all its branches.
PENMANSHIP, CALCULATIONS, ETC. ETC.
Students instructed at such hours as may best suit their convenience. [10 30 wsm1m
OPEN DAY AND EVENING. Catalogues gratis.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, EASTERN DIVISION, No. 424 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 22, 1867.
The INTEREST IN GOLD on the First Mortgage Bonds of the UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, EASTERN DIVISION, due DECEMBER 1, 1867, will be paid on presentation of the Coupons at the Banking House of DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 EXCHANGE Place, New York, on and after that date.
WILLIAM J. PALMER,
11 22 mw9t Treasurer.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2, 1867.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable on and after November 30, 1867. Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.
Persons holding Scrip Certificates can have them cashed on presentation at this Office.
11 4 5w THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 25, 1867.
The Subscription Books for the new Five Million Gold Loan of this Company, interest six per cent. per annum in gold, free of United States and State taxes, will remain open to Stockholders until the 30th instant. Immediately after that date an award of the amount will be made to each subscriber.
The amount of subscriptions now exceed five millions.
SOLOMON SHEPHERD,
11 26 4t Treasurer.

THE CONSOLIDATION NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 23, 1867.
The Stockholders are hereby notified that the Bank will pay the Three Mills State tax now due, assessed on their shares in this Bank.
11 26 3t JOSEPH N. PEIRSOL, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 22 1867.
The Stockholders of this Bank are hereby notified that the Bank will assume and pay the State tax of THREE MILLS, assessed on their shares, and now payable at the office of the Receiver of Taxes of this city.
JOSEPH P. MUMFORD,
11 25 3t Cashier.

PLYMOUTH RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Stockholders of said Company will be held at D. R. Brower's Montgomery House, in the borough of Norristown, on MONDAY, December 9, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., to elect six Managers of said Company to serve the ensuing year.
D. H. MULVANY,
11 14 20t* Secretary.

WIEGAND'S PATENT STEAM GENERATOR is cheap, compact, economical in use, and ABSOLUTELY SAFE FROM ANY POSSIBILITY OF EXPLOSION
Apply at the Office of SAMUEL WORK, N. E. corner of THIRD and DOCK Streets. 9 13 4p

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only *true* and *perfect Dye*—Harmless, Reliable, Instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints. Natural Black or Brown. Remedies the ill effects of *Bad Dyes*. Invigorates the hair, leaving it soft and beautiful. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Factory, No. 81 BARCLAY Street, New York. 4 5fmw

BEAUTIFUL HAIR.—MANY YEARS in chemical experiments have resulted in the perfection of CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR, an unrivalled hair dressing, imparting new life and increased nutriment to the hair, preventing baldness and arresting its progress when commenced; regulating and sustaining the principle upon which the color of hair depends, thereby positively restoring grey hair to its original color and youthful beauty, and stopping its falling out at once. Sold by all druggists. [6 10 wsm
S. A. CHEVALIER, M. D., New York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estates of HOWARD and JOSEPH DUBS, minors.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle and adjust the account of THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY FOR INSURANCES ON LIVES AND GRANTING ANNUITIES, Guardian of the Estates of HOWARD DUBS and JOSEPH DUBS, minor children of ADELAIDE DUBS, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, December 10, 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Accountant, No. 304 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
11 27 wfm5t* JOHN CLAYTON, Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of WILLIAM and CHRISTIANA C. WALKER, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of J. ALEXANDER SIMPSON, Trustee to make sale of the Real Estate late of said decedents, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on MONDAY, December 2, A. D. 1867 at Eleven (11) o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 406 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
W. D. BAKER,
11 22 wfmw5t* Auditor.

BLANK BOOKS.

HIGHEST PREMIUM AWARDED FOR
BLANK BOOKS,
BY THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

WM. F. MURPHY'S SONS,
No. 339 CHESNUT Street,
Blank Book Manufacturers, Steam Power Printers, and Stationers.

A full assortment of BLANK BOOKS AND COUNTING-HOUSE STATIONERY constantly on hand. 11 4 mwf1m

CLOTHING

ONE PRICE ONLY.

JONES'
OLD ESTABLISHED
ONE PRICE
CLOTHING HOUSE,
No. 604 MARKET St.,
ABOVE SIXTH.

For style, durability, and excellence of workmanship, our goods cannot be excelled. Particular attention paid to customer work, and a perfect fit guaranteed in all cases. 10 25 fmw6m

SADDLERY, HARNESS, &c.

THE UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS OF THE
NEW CHESNUT STREET (NO. 1216),
SADDLERY, HARNESS, AND HORSE-FURNISHING GOODS HOUSE
OF
LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,
Is attributable to the following facts:—

They are very attentive to the wants of their customers.
They are satisfied with a fair business profit.
They sell goods only on their own merits.
They guarantee every strap in all harness they sell over $40, the fault of the purchaser only who does not get what he is guaranteed and paid for.
Their goods are 25 per cent. cheaper than can be bought elsewhere.
They have cheaper and finer goods than can be bought in the city.
They have the largest and most complete stock in Philadelphia.
All Harness over $25 are "hand-made."
Harness from $14 to $525.
Gents' Saddles from $6 to $75.
Ladies' Saddles from $10 to $125.
They are the oldest and largest manufacturers in the country.

LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,
9 14 3m NO. 1216 CHESNUT STREET.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE.

Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands,
Office A. A. Q. M. and D. O. State of Georgia,
ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 5, 1867.

Will be sold at Auction, on the premises, at
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA, NOV. 28, 1867,
the Land and Buildings known as the
AUGUSTA MACHINE WORKS AND LOT,
together with
TWELVE CITY LOTS.

This property consists of one tract of land, which the Augusta canal runs through diagonally, bounded north by D'Antignac street, east by Jackson street, south by Adams street, and west by Campbell street—its northern and southern lines being about six hundred and ninety feet, and its eastern and western lines about three hundred and ninety-two feet, on which are situated one three-story brick building, 100 feet by 50 feet; one brick foundry, 150 feet by 52 feet; and several smaller buildings.

Eleven (11) city lots, situated on the south side of Adams street, between Campbell and Jackson streets, designated in numbers on the plan of the city of Augusta, made by William Phillips, as 17, 19, 21, 18, 20, 22, 28, 26, 24, 25, and 23.

One triangular lot of 132 feet front, on the south side of Fenwick street, between the Augusta canal and "Hight's Foundry."

The machine works, lot, and buildings will be sold together, the city lots separately.

Also, at the same time and place, will be sold four (4) frame buildings, 100 feet by 41 feet, and one (1) frame building, 29 by 15 feet, situated on the grounds of the Richmond County Academy, Telfair street.

For further particulars in regard to this property, inquire at this office and that of Brevet Colonel M. L. Ehlers, corner of Green and Jackson streets, Augusta, Georgia, where the plans of the property can be seen.

Terms cash for all the property except the machine works and lot, one half of which will be required cash, and the balance in four months.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock A. M.
C. T. WATSON,
A. A. Q. M. and D. O.,
11 11 15t Bureau R., F., and A. L.

UNSERVICEABLE QUARTERMASTER STORES AT AUCTION.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 20, 1867.

Will be sold at LINCOLN DEPOT, under the direction of Brevet Colonel A. P. Blunt, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. A., on MONDAY, December 2, at 10 A. M., a lot of Quartermaster Stores, rated as unserviceable, consisting in part of:—

200 wagons,
50 wagon wheels,
28 wagon and B. S. whips,
78 ambulance springs,
59 saws, hand, buck, etc.,
64 straps, breast, choke, etc.,
5 cook ranges,
108 H. and M. collars,
1.4 feet large and small hose,
114 office chairs,
589 chains, breast traces, etc.,
55 bridles, riding, wagon, etc.,
19 saddles, McC., etc.,
30,000 lbs. old tongue irons,
103 blankets,
4 sets cartharness,
16 sets and L. and wheel mule do.,
39 sets ambulance do.,
19 sets lead do. do.,
500 lbs. assorted rope,
5 paulins,
21 picks,
29 spades,
64 L. and S. handle shovels,
23 kettles, camp, iron, etc.,
22 anvils, together with carpenters', saddlers', blacksmiths', and other tools.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
Property must be removed within ten days from day of sale.

J. C. McFERRAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
11 2 16t Bvt. Brig.-General, U. S. Army.

PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR WOOD.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 16, 1867.

Sealed proposals from responsible parties will be received at this office until 12 M., on SATURDAY, December 7, for the delivery of (3000) three thousand cords of well-seasoned, sound, and merchantable HARD WOOD, 4 feet long, and split to the ordinary size of cord wood.

The contractor to keep the wood on hand at a convenient point, and deliver it—on orders from this office—at any place in the city, in such quantities as may from time to time be required.

An inspector will be designated on the part of the Government to examine and measure the wood as delivered, and such as does not conform to the specifications above will be rejected.

The names of two responsible persons signed, in their own hand, to a statement that they will become securities in case the contract is awarded to the bidder, must accompany each proposal.

Bonds in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by himself and both his sureties, will be required of the successful bidders.

Payments for wood received will be made monthly, if in funds, or as soon thereafter as funds are furnished for the purpose.

The successful bidder must hold himself in readiness to commence delivery on the 15th December next.

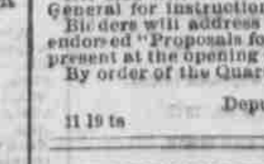
All bids will be submitted to the Quartermaster-General for instructions before awarding contract.

Bidders will address proposals to the undersigned, endorsed "Proposals for Wood," and are invited to be present at the opening of bids.

By order of the Quartermaster General.
J. C. McFERRAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
11 19 ts Bvt. Brig.-Gen. U. S. Army.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, ETC.

CUTLERY.



A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS, PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC.
L. V. HELMOLD'S
Cutlery Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street,
Three doors above Walnut.

"IN THE HOURS OF OUR HAPPINESS and prosperity, let us remember the unfortunate and disabled soldiers who saved us a country and nationality."—LINCOLN.

GRAND POPULAR MOVEMENT
TO ERECT THE
GETTYSBURG ASYLUM
FOR
INVALID SOLDIERS,
UNDER A SPECIAL
Charter from the State of Pennsylvania
PASSED MARCH 6, 1867.

AN APPEAL TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

The object of this Association is to provide, by public exertion, a National Home for our disabled soldiers, to erect an asylum for those who, in their patriotism, have served their country at the expense of their health and happiness; who in the battle for the nation's life were maimed, and are now incapable of working for their own maintenance. France has her Hotel des Invalides, where rest the ashes of the great Napoleon; England, her Greenwich and Chelsea Hospitals, the former being one of the finest architectural structures ever devoted to charity. Russia, Prussia, and in fact nearly all European countries have magnificent retreats for the unfortunate soldiers. Monarchies provide for the alleviation of the suffering caused by war, but free, prosperous Republican America has no place for her crippled and sick soldiers but the country poor-house or the sidewalks of her crowded cities. These noble patriots left happy homes to save our common country in the hour of her deep distress. We pledged to them our lasting gratitude, and now those who are dependent look to us in their utter need to redeem those pledges. They have performed their part. We enjoy the result of their sacrifices. We must not be recreant to our obligations. Let us each devote but a single dollar to this purpose, and the Gettysburg Asylum will afford the soldiers a home, and our country will be honored by the noble institution.

THE LAND HAS BEEN PURCHASED

By this Association, and Ten Thousand Dollars have already been paid towards the preservation of the battle-ground—about thirty acres (adjoining the site of General Meade's Headquarters) have been set apart for the uses of the Asylum.

LEXINGTON AVENUE, NEW YORK, Oct. 28, 1867.—Having labored for three years to erect a Home for our crippled veterans, and having passed a bill for that purpose in the New York Legislature, incorporating some one hundred of our best citizens as Directors—but under which bill no action has been had, from that time to this—and knowing the great and crying necessity of the case, the shame of leaving our disabled veterans to starve or beg, I hereby most cordially indorse your enterprise, and it shall have all the aid of my tongue, pen, and influence.

Very truly yours, CHARLES G. HALPINE.

(From the Postmaster-General of the United States.)

I recommend to all Postmasters that they shall aid this truly benevolent and patriotic enterprise.
A. W. RANDALL.

Being satisfied with the integrity of your enterprise, we cheerfully consent to display your diamonds at our establishment. BROWNE & SPALDING.
October 25, 1867. Nos. 568 and 570 Broadway.

We hereby certify that we have examined the Diamond Goods, Pearls, Emeralds, Rubies, and other precious Stones, as described in the list, and find them all genuine.
HENLE BROS., Diamond Importers, No. 26 Maiden Lane, New York.
J. HERRMANN, Diamond Setter, No. 394 Broome street, New York.

In order to promote public confidence in the highest degree, and for the furtherance of this great object, the Association has decided to place the $300,000 worth of diamonds on public exhibition at the large Jewelry Establishment of Messrs. Browne & Spaulding, under the Metropolitan Hotel, in the city of New York. The world-renowned yacht "Henrietta" has also been purchased. The Farm of 600 acres is located in Sullivan county, N. Y., and is one of the finest stock farms in the State; has a splendid mansion, and is complete in every particular.

There will be 1,200,000 tickets issued at one dollar each, admitting the holders to both of the

GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVALS.

ONE AT
IRVING HALL, NEW YORK, SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 8, 1868,
AND ONE AT
HORTICULTURAL HALL, PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 22, 1868,

On which latter occasion a committee of prominent citizens will be selected to associate with the management in making the distribution, to commence on Monday, February 24, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Horticultural Hall.

$641,950 IN VALUABLE PRESENTS

Will be distributed among the ticket-holders, in accordance with the Charter and the following

SCHEDULE OF AWARDS.

No.		
1.	1 Grand Cash Award	$100,000
2.	1 Splendid Farm (600 acres)	60,000
3.	1 Yacht, the famous "Henrietta"	50,000
4	1 Diamond Necklace, 48 Brilliants	30,000
5.	1 Diamond Brooch and Earrings (all large Diamonds)	25,000
6.	1 Diamond Brooch and Earrings (all large Diamonds)	23,000
7.	1 Diamond Brooch and Earrings	15,000
8.	1 Diamond Necklace, 28 Brilliants, Star Setting	8,000
9.	1 Diamond Necklace, 29 Brilliants	7,000
10.	1 Diamond Cross, set in Silver, (large Diamonds	7,000
11.	1 Diamond Slide, 15 Brilliants	6,000
12.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	5,000
13.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	5,000
14.	1 Diamond and Pearl Cameo Bracelet Brooch and Earrings	5,000
15.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	4,000
16.	1 Diamond Cluster Bracelet	4,000
17.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	4,000
18.	1 Diamond Cluster Bracelet	4,000
19.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch and Earrings	4,000
20.	1 Diamond Cluster Bracelet	4,000
21.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	4,000
22.	1 Diamond Single Stone Scarf Pin	4,000
23.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	4,000
24.	1 Diamond Cluster Bracelet	4,000
25.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	3,500
26.	1 Diamond Emerald Cluster Brooch	3,500
27.	1 Pearl Necklace	3,500
28.	1 Pair Diamond Single Stone Earrings	3,500
29.	1 Diamond Cross	3,000
30.	1 Diamond Single Stone Stud	3,000
31.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	3,000
32.	1 Pair Diamond Single Stone Earrings	3,000
33.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	3,000
34.	1 Diamond Single Stone Stud	3,000
35.	1 Pair Diamond Single Stone Studs	3,000
36.	1 Diamond Brooch (in Silver)	3,000
37.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	3,000
38.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	3,000
39.	1 Diamond Single Stone Stud	3,000
40.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	2,500
41.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	2,500
42.	1 Diamond and Emerald Brooch	2,500
43.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	2,500
44.	1 Pearl Breastpin, Earrings and Head Ornament	2,500
45.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	2,500
46.	1 Diamond Cross	2,000
47.	1 Diamond and Emerald Ornament	2,500
48.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	2,000
49.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	2,000
50.	1 Diamond Cluster Stem Ring	1,500
51.	1 Single Stone Diamond Ring	1,500
52	1 Diamond Cross	1,000
53.	1 Pair Diamond Cluster Earrings	1,500
54.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	1,500
55.	1 Diamond Single Stone Stud	1,500
56.	1 Diamond Bracelet	1,500
57.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	1,500
58.	1 Diamond Cluster Ring	1,500
59.	1 Camel's Hair Shawl	1,500
60.	1 Choice Emerald Stud	1,500
61.	1 Single Stone Ring	1,500
62.	1 Single Stone Pin	1,500
63.	1 Cluster Brooch	1,500
64.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	1,500
65.	1 Pair Diamond Single Stone Earrings	800
66.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	800
67.	1 Diamond and Emerald Cluster Ring	800
68.	1 Diamond Cluster Bracelet, Earrings, and Pin	800
69.	1 Camel's Hair Shawl	800
70.	1 Diamond and Ruby Three Stone Ring	800
71.	1 Diamond and Emerald Cluster Ring	800
72.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	800
73.	1 Pair Diamond Cluster Studs	600
74.	1 Gentleman's Gold Watch and Heavy Chain	600
75.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring, Star Setting.	500
76.	1 Diamond and Garnet Cluster Ring	500
77.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	500
78.	1 Emerald Knob	500
79.	1 Pair Diamond and Ruby Earrings	500
80.	1 Diamond Cluster Ring	400
81.	1 Diamond and Emerald Stem Pin	400
82	1 Lady's Diamond Set Watch	400
83.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	350
84.	1 Gold Watch	300
85.	1 Diamond and Opal Ring	250
86.	1 Diamond and Single Stone Stud	150
87.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	150
88.	1 Diamond Three Stone Ring	150
89.	1 Diamond Single Stone Stud	150
90.	1 Pearl Scarf Pin	150
91.	1 Diamond Cluster Ring	150
92.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	150
93.	1 Gentleman's Diamond and Amethyst Ring	150
94.	1 Diamond Cluster Pin	100
95.	1 Cameo and Pearl Brooch and Earrings	100
96.	1 Cameo Brooch	100
97.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	100
98.	1 Diamond Cluster Ring	100
99.	1 Lady's Gold Watch	100
100.	1 Coral Brooch and Earrings	100
101.	1 Pair Garnet Sleeve Buttons	100
102.	1 Gold and Pearl Scarf Pin	50
103.	1 Emerald Scarf Pin	50
104.	1 Emerald Scarf Pin	50
105 to 1104.	One thousand copies of the Splendidly Illustrated Presentation work, entitled the "Tribute Book," at $20 each	20,000
1105 to 2104.	1000 Photograph Albums at $5 each	5,000
	Also, 120,000 Cash Presents, $1 each	120,000

Making in the aggregate 122,104 Presents, valued at $641,950

HOW TO OBTAIN TICKETS.

Orders may be sent us in registered letters or post office orders, in sums of $1 to $25, at our risk. Larger amounts should be sent in drafts or by express, at the following

CLUB RATES:—

5 Tickets to 1 address $4 50
10 Tickets to 1 address 9 00
20 Tickets to 1 address 17 50
40 Tickets to 1 addr's $33 00
50 Tickets to 1 addr's 43 50
100 Tickets to 1 addr's 85 00

Address all orders and communications to [11 4 1m
"GETTYSBURG ASYLUM ASSOCIATION,
"No. 1125 CHESNUT Street, Philada., Pa."

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—
T. F. PUGH........Lessee and Manager
MONDAY EVENING, December 2,
and every evening until further notice,
MRS. F. W. LANDER
(Formerly Miss Jean M. Davenport),
in her great classic and historic role of

Elizabeth R

(Fac simile of the Signature of Queen Elizabeth to the Death Warrant of Mary Stuart),
QUEEN OF ENGLAND.
Being a translation and adaptation of Giacometti's celebrated Tragedy of that name, rendered so famous by Madame Ristori in Italian.
MRS. LANDER AS ELIZABETH.
MR. J. H. TAYLOR AS ESSEX.
Supported by
THE LANDER HISTRIONIC COMPANY.
POPULAR SCALE OF PRICES.
Parquet, Parquet Circle and Balcony, $1. No extra charge for reserved seats. Family Circle, 50 cents; Amphitheatre, 25 cents; Proscenium Boxes, $10.
The sale of Reserved Seats will commence on FRIDAY morning, November 29, at 9 o'clock, at Trumpler's Music Store, No. 926 Chesnut street. 11 25

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—
LAST NIGHT BUT TWO
OF THE
RICHINGS OPERA SEASON.
CAROLINE RICHINGS........DIRECTRESS
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Nov. 27,
BENEFIT OF MR. EDWARD SEGUIN.
First time this season of Balfe's
ROSE OF CASTILE,
including in the cast the full strength of the Company.
TO-MORROW (Thursday) EVENING,
MISS LAURA WALDRON
will make her debut in English Opera, as ARLINE, in Balfe's BOHEMIAN GIRL.
FRIDAY.
BENEFIT OF MISS RICHINGS.
FAUST.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
Begins at 7·45. Doors open at 7.
SIXTH AND LAST WEEK
of the successful engagement of
MRS. D. P. BOWERS,
when she will repeat
CHARLES READE'S EXQUISITE AND BEAUTIFUL DOMESTIC DRAMA,
founded on ALFRED TENNYSON'S Lovely Poem of
DORA,
produced with New Scenery by R. S. Smith.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 27,
A NIGHT WITH TENNYSON AND READE.
The performance will commence with the domestic Drama, in three acts, entitled
DORA.
Dora........Mrs. D. P. BOWERS
To conclude with the new farce,
GIVE ME MY WIFE.
THURSDAY AFTERNOON,
THANKSGIVING MATINEE.
MRS. D. P. BOWERS
will appear in the only Day Performance of Boucicault's New Play,
HUNTED DOWN.
The Stock Company will appear in the Local Squib,
DOWN AT CAPE MAY.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7½ o'clock.
UNDIMINISHED SUCCESS.
FOURTH WEEK OF SURF,
witnessed by
OVER 30,000 PERSONS.
MONDAY AND DURING THE WEEK,
SURF,
in which Mrs. JOHN DREW and the Entire Company appear. SEA BATHING EVERY NIGHT.
Friday—Benefit of Mrs. JOHN DREW.
SURF MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY.
SURF again Thanksgiving Night.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Nov. 27,
THE LOTTERY OF LIFE.
Terry, the Swell........Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM
Popular Ethiopian scene by Mr FRANK BROWER.
GRAND PERFORMANCE ON THANKSGIVING AFTERNOON,
when will be presented the Domestic Drama, full of startling incidents and effects, entitled
WAITING FOR THE VERDICT.
Admission, 50 cents. Children, half price.
Doors open at 1. Commence at quarter to 2 o'clock.

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
GREAT COMBINATION TROUPE,
in Grand Ballets, Ethiopian Burlesques, Songs, Dances, Pantomimes, Gymnast Acts, etc.

CONCERT HALL.
GRAND COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT
TO
MRS. JOSEPHINE SCHIMPF
TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 3.

Mrs. SCHIMPF will be assisted by the following distinguished artists:—
MISS LOUISE SOLLIDAY,
The celebrated Soprano of St. Stephen's Choir.
Mr. THEODORE HABELMANN Tenor.
Mr. AARON R TAYLOR, Basso.
Mr. CARL GAERTNER, the eminent Violinist.
Mr. HENRY G. THUNDER, Pianist.
TICKETS........ONE DOLLAR
May be procured of Mr. J. E. Gould, No. 923 Chesnut street; Mr. C. W. A. Trumpler, No. 926 Chesnut street, and Mr. W. H. Boner No. 1102 Chesnut street.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Concert to commence at 8 precisely. 11 25 st

PHILADELPHIA CIRCUS
Corner TENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets,
NOW OPEN FOR THE WINTER SEASON,
UNDER A NEW MANAGEMENT.
This building has been entirely
RENOVATED, ALTERED, AND IMPROVED
WITH NEW MODES OF INGRESS AND EGRESS, BOTH ON TENTH STREET AND ON CALLOWHILL STREET.
A SPLENDID STUD OF HIGHLY TRAINED HORSES.
A COMPANY UNEXCELLED IN THE UNITED STATES.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	50 cents
Children under 12 years of age	25 cents
Family Circle (entrance on Callowhill street)	25 cents

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance commences at a quarter of 8 o'clock. Matinees commence at half-past 2 o'clock. Doors open one hour previous. [1030 1m

NEW PHILADELPHIA OPERA HOUSE,
SEVENTH Street, below Arch.
L. V. TUNISON & CO........Proprietors.
TUNISON & CO.'S MINSTRELS.
TUNISON & CO.'S MINSTRELS.
MONDAY AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK.
ALSO, THURSDAY AFTERNOON AT HALF-PAST TWO.
Thursday Afternoon at Half-past Two—
THE PROGRESS OF A NATION.
MACALISTER OUTDONE.
GUIDE TO THE STAGE.
YOUNG BOWEN IN FEMALE COSTUME.
Young Bowen in Female Costume.
COTTON DANCE. COTTON DANCE.
THE PERSECUTED DUTCHMAN.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commence at 8.
Admission 25, 50, and 75 cents. Boxes, $5.
11 25 SAM S. SANFORD, Business Manager.

HORTICULTURAL HALL.—
NO PERFORMANCE
On THANKSGIVING DAY, Nov. 28,
BY CARL SENTZ'S ORCHESTRA.
THE NINTH ORCHESTRA MATINEE
will take place on THURSDAY, Dec. 5, at 3½ P. M., when
Mr. C. JARVIS
will play MENDELSSOHN'S SECOND CONCERTO for Piano, with Orchestra accompaniment.
Package of four Tickets for $1.

THE FALL EXHIBITION
OF THE
ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY
will open to the public at the
NEW GALLERIES,
No. 1334 CHESNUT STREET,
ON WEDNESDAY MORNING,
November 13, and continue from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., until TUESDAY, December 3, the day of the
ANNUAL SALE. [11 14 thstu

HASSLER'S MONDAY AFTERNOON CONCERTS, AT CONCERT HALL EVERY MONDAY, from 3½ till 5 o'clock. Single Admission, 50 cents; package four tickets, $1; "Coupon" of thirty tickets $5. 11 27 wfs

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REhearsals at the MUSICAL FUND HALL every SATURDAY, at 11½ A. M. Tickets sold at the door, and at all principal Music Stores. Engagements can be made by addressing G. BASTERT, No. 1231 MONTEREY Street, or at R. WITTIG'S Music Store, No 1021 CHESNUT Street. 10 9 3m

UNION PASTE AND SIZING COMPANY.—A Paste for Box-makers, Bookbinders, Paperhangers, Shoemakers, Pocket-book Makers, Bill Posters, etc. It will not sour. Is cheap and always ready for use. Refer to J. B. Lippincott & Co., Devar & Keller, William Mann, Philadelphia *Inquirer*, Harper Brothers, American Tract Society, and others. Sole Agents, J. L. CRAGIN & CO., No. 430 COMMERCE Street. 9 9s

WILLIAM S. GRANT
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing Bolts, and Nails. 1241

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED)
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1867.

TO-MORROW having been set apart by the President of the United States and the Governor of this Commonwealth as a day of thanksgiving and praise, there will, as usual on such occasions, be no paper issued from the office of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Our National Thanksgiving.

TO-MORROW witnesses the recurrence of the anniversary which is peculiar to the American people. It dates back to the advent of the Pilgrim Fathers upon the soil of New England, and had its origin in their antipathy to the Christmas holidays, which they regarded as an invention of Papal Rome, without any foundation or warrant in Holy Writ. Still, these stern, uncompromising religionists deemed it proper and becoming that a certain day should be set apart as an occasion for rendering special thanks to the Almighty for the unfailing mercies and blessings which had crowned the year. Thanksgiving-Day in this way became an established institution of the New England creed, and by their descendants was transplanted in every Northern State. At the outset, the festival was strictly a religious one, and as a matter of course was observed by our Puritan forefathers with the austerity and self-denial by which they were so eminently characterized. But the spirit of cheerfulness, in the course of time, made an inroad upon the long faces of that early period, and Thanksgiving-Day was gradually moulded into its present aspect of earnest devotion commingled with hearty enjoyment. In each of the New England States, and in the greater number of the Central and Northern States, the day has in this manner been regularly observed, usually by proclamation and request of the respective Governors, although in some of the New England States its institution has been formally provided for by statute.

With the outbreak of the Rebellion came the universal obvervance of the day throughout the length and breadth of the land, by virtue of the proclamation of the President of the United States. But even this National Thanksgiving dates back to the Revolutionary period, the first occasion of the kind on record being the 18th of December, 1777, which was set apart by the Continental Congress as "a day for thanksgiving for the signal success lately obtained over the enemies of these United States." On several occasions thereafter, Congress interposed in a similar way, and February 19, 1795, was set apart by President Washington, in honor of the suppression of the Whisky Rebellion in the western part of this State. With the exception of a National Thanksgiving, in pursuance of President Madison's proclamation, immediately after the close of the last war with Great Britain, the custom fell into desuetude, until it was revived by Mr. Lincoln, who decreed on the 10th of April, 1862, that the Sunday following the receipt of his proclamation should be characterized by a return of thanks for the victories of Mill Spring, Fort Donelson, Pittsburg Landing, and Pea Ridge—the first substantial fruits of the struggle for national integrity. Since that day we have frequently been called upon by the national Executive to observe the day, and the great civic Sabbath may now be regarded as an established institution of the country for all time to come.

The proclamation of Governor Geary, bearing the date of October 31, is so eloquent that we give place to the material portion of it, as follows:—

"Aided by the dictates of cultivated reason and the teachings of Divine Revelation, we are taught to recognize in the Supreme Ruler a Heavenly Father, to whom we are indebted for existence and all the blessings we enjoy, and to whom we owe constant and fervant thanksgiving and praise. It is He who 'visiteth the earth and watereth it;' who 'setteth the furrows and blesseth the springs thereof;' who 'crowneth the year with His goodness, and whose paths drop fatness;' who 'clothest the pastures with flocks, and covereth the valleys with corn;' who 'maketh the outgoings of the morning and of the evening to rejoice;' who 'is our refuge and strength;' who 'maketh wars to cease,' and 'saveth us from our enemies;' whose 'throne is forever and ever;' and who 'blesseth the nations whose God is the Lord.'

"On all sides we have increased assurances of the 'loving kindness' of an all-wise Parent of Good, who has conducted our nation through a long and terrible war, and permitted our people to expose once more in safety, 'without any to molest them or to make them afraid.' The monstrous sentiment of disunion is no longer tolerated. The flag, the Union, and the Constitution, are esteemed as the safeguards of the rights and liberties of the people, and are revered and defended as the ark of their political safety.

"A kind Providence has not grown weary of supplying our continuous wants; a bounteous harvest has rewarded the labors of the husbandman; flocks and herds are scattered in countless numbers over our valleys and hills; commerce is uninterrupted, and vessels laden with the products of nature and of art speed unmolested over the trackless deep. Neither pestilence, famine, political or social evils, financial embarrassments, or commercial distresses, have been permitted to stay the progress and happiness of the people of this great Commonwealth; but peace, health, education, morality, religion, social improvement, and refinement, with their attendant blessings, have filled the cup of comfort and enjoyment to overflowing.

"Recognizing our responsibility to Him who controls the destinies of nations, as well as of individuals, and 'from whom cometh down every good and perfect gift,' and to whom we are deeply indebted for all these and the richer blessings of our common Christianity, let us unitedly give our most devout gratitude and hearty thanksgiving. I, therefore, do hereby recommend that Thursday, the 28th day of November next, be set apart as a day of praise and thanksgiving; that all secular and worldly business be suspended, and the people assemble in their various places of worship to acknowledge their gratitude and offer up prayers for a continuance of Divine favor."

The Last Vote on the Broad Street Veto.

THE question whether Broad street will be a race course or a street comes up for final settlement this afternoon, and we are glad to say that there is little doubt but that the decision will be in favor of giving the latter character to our great thoroughfare. The members of Select Council have been in communication with their constituents, and are now familiar with their views. With a knowledge of what the people want, will come legislation to meet the popular wish. There can be no question as to the earnest desire of the masses to have the Mayor's veto overridden by the vote of Councils. During a walk in Broad street yesterday we overheard a conversation between two mechanics on their way home, which well expressed the feeling of all the large class of laborers and pedestrians generally:—"It is an infamous shame," said one, "that the Mayor should try to give up this street forever to fast drivers. Why should they have nine-tenths and we have hardly room to crowd along?" "Oh," said the other, "it was only done to please the contractors; but I rather think the people have got ahead of them this time." Here, in homely language, being *verbatim* what was said, is the whole question in a nutshell. The reason why such a scheme is desired by certain parties is to enrich the contractors; the effect will be to cheat the people permanently out of their favorite walk. But we agree with the mechanic, "we rather think the people have got ahead of them this time."

This morning the organ of the Mayor, the *North American*, gives a column on the subject, in which an attempt is made to defend the action of his Honor, not by out-arguing the opponents, but by dismissing all the question with a remark not unlike that of De Maupras, when dunned by a tradesman, "You trouble me, sir." The Mayor quietly remarks, "We have failed to discern a single plausible, much less sufficient reason for this step backwards." But none of the weak arguments used are refuted in the *North American*. The fallacy of giving the mass of the people a broad pavement on which to walk is not pointed out. The inherent weakness of the argument that it is not fair to devote nine-tenths of a street to fast drivers, to the discomfort of the hundred times greater number of pedestrians, is not set forth at large. The palpable absurdity of supposing that the property-owners on Broad street would not consent to what would mutilate the street, is not refuted. Nor is that silly statement that it is unjust to inconvenience the many to accommodate the few held forth in the ridiculous light in which it must be certain the Mayor could expose it. His Honor contents himself by denying to any one of our foolish statements "even plausibility," and, of course, would not consent to argue what is so weak.

Yet, strange as it may seem, we think the article in the *North American* would have been much stronger had the author opened his batteries of logic and utterly demolished the fallacies of those who favor the broad pavement. Some deluded citizens are so wedded to their errors as to think there is something in the arguments adduced in support of the bill, and are, *mirabile dictu!* so obstinate and stupid as to hold to their errors even if they are not "plausible." What may be still more curious is that we are among this narrow-minded throng, and think that the school-girl's reason against anything, "'cause it ain't," is hardly satisfactory when coming from a Mayor.

As it is, we think that the ten thousand pedestrians should be considered in the laws; that when there is still plenty of room for carriages, we ought not to unnecessarily incommode the crowd which has to walk; that the property-owners are tolerably good judges as to what is needed for the benefit of the street; and that somebody else ought to be consulted besides the contractors, and those who have a substantial, if not a nominal, interest in the Nicolson pavement. For these reasons we earnestly hope that Select Council will, this afternoon, pass the bill over the veto of the Mayor. Our space will not allow us to repeat the arguments we have already used in favor of the reform. We would merely add that with the widened pavement the street will still be within three feet as wide as Market street. This of itself is an answer to the talk about incommoding the carriages in the future. We do not propose to legislate for the future at the expense of comfort for the next twenty years. It may be very well for the Mayor to call us "short-sighted" and "selfish," and remark that the friends of the bill have adduced no arguments "worthy of the name;" but we are still of the opinion that the dim possibility that in the future something may be required should not deter us from doing what is already certainly demanded for the popular good. The Mayor takes great pains to "make up his record." It is already made up, and will not be forgotten. The people look with searching anxiety to see which members of Select Council favor them, and which favor the contractors. They watch for the vote on the veto.

COMMONWEALTH VS. THREE BARRELS of Whisky, Domestic Distilled Spirits, lately in possession of CARMAN ARMSTRONG. Court of Common Pleas, June T., 1867, No. 275.

Same vs. Three Barrels of Whisky, Domestic Distilled Spirits, lately in possession of MIKE GRIBON, alias Dennis Call. Common Pleas, June T., 1867, No. 286.

Notice is hereby given that under certain orders and decrees of the Court of Common Pleas, for the city and county of Philadelphia, a public auction of the six barrels of Whisky, domestic distilled spirits, duly seized in above entitled cases (being three barrels in each case), will be made by me to the highest bidder, at the Inspector's Office, No. 230 S. WHARVES, in the city of Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, the 30 day of December, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M.
WILLIAM D. FRANKS,
Inspector of Domestic Distilled Spirits for the city of Philadelphia. 11 27 5t*

A CARD.

McELROY'S PHILADELPHIA CITY DIRECTORY.

The subscriber takes leave to inform the Public generally that from this day, November 20 he ceases to be connected with the publication of the PHILADELPHIA CITY AND BUSINESS DIRECTORY, having sold out his interest to Mr. GOPSILL.
A. McELROY.

Gopsill's Directory Office is at No. 451 WALNUT Street, corner of Fifth, which will be opened for business on the 2d of December. 11 23 3t

---

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

UNION PRAYER MEETING, IN UNION M. E. CHURCH, FOURTH Street, below Arch, To-morrow (Thanksgiving Day), at 3 o'clock P. M. Addresses by ministers of the various Evangelical denominations.
G. D. CARROW,
E. J. YARD,
SAM'L CHUBB,
THOMAS T. MASON,
} Committee.

UNION THANKSGIVING SERVICE—NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SIXTH Street, above Green, Thursday morning at 10½ o'clock.
The First and Third Reformed Dutch and First and Central N.S. Presbyterian Churches will unite with the North Church. Addresses by the Pastors—SUYDAM, SHEPHARD, SCHENCK, MITCHELL, and HENRY.

THANKSGIVING SERVICES OF the Tabernacle Baptist Church and First Baptist Church will be held in the Church, corner of BROAD and ARCH Streets, To-morrow (Thursday) Morning, commencing at 11 o'clock. Rev. G. A. PELTZ, Pastor of the Tabernacle Church, will preach.*

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN Church, corner of EIGHTH and CHERRY Streets.—Thanksgiving service To-morrow (Thursday) Morning, at 11 o'clock. Sermon by the Pastor, Rev. ALEXANDER REED, D. D. Union meeting of all the branches of the Presbyterian Church in the afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock.

OLD PINE STREET CHURCH, corner of FOURTH and PINE.—The congregation of the Spruce Street Baptist Church will hold a Union Thanksgiving Service with this congregation To-morrow, at 11 o'clock A. M. Sermon by Rev. J. WHEATON SMITH, D. D. All invited to attend. Seats free.

REV. NOAH M. PRICE WILL preach in the Lutherbaum Chapel, TWELFTH and OXFORD Streets, on Thanksgiving Evening. "Reconstruction:—Why Is Not the Nation Reconstructed?"

THANKSGIVING SERMON.—REV. A. A. WILLITS will preach to-morrow at 11 o'clock A. M., in the WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner EIGHTEENTH and ARCH. A cordial welcome to all.

THE GREEN HILL AND OXFORD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES will unite in a service on Thanksgiving Day, in the GREEN HILL CHURCH, at 11 o'clock A. M. Preaching by Rev. J. F. WISWILL, D. D.

THE WEST SPRUCE STREET CHURCH, corner of SPRUCE and SEVENTEENTH Streets.—Divine service may be expected at this church on THANKSGIVING DAY, at 11 o'clock A. M.

"HOME."—A DISCOURSE ON THIS subject will be delivered by Rev. Dr. MARCH, on Thanksgiving Day, at 11 o'clock, in the Clinton Street Church, TENTH Street, below Spruce.

UNION M. E. CHURCH.—REV. DR. CARROW will preach To-morrow Morning at 10:30 o'clock.

REV. J. F. M'CLELLAND WILL preach in TRINITY M. E. CHURCH to-morrow (Thanksgiving Day), at 11 o'clock A. M.

REV. T. DE WITT TALMAGE will discuss "Our National Prospects," on Thanksgiving Morning at 11 o'clock.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[For additional Special Notices see the Third Page.]

BEFORE YOU BUY "FOREIGN perfumes," ask the dealers to show you their European invoices. They can't do it. Reason why: Importations have ceased under the present tariff. The articles are counterfeits. Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus"—a finer extract than Paris has ever produced—now reigns supreme in this market.—*Amsterdam Recorder.* 1t

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING. JOY COE & CO., Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT. OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 730§4p

HENRY VINCENT,

The English Reformer and Brilliant Orator, will deliver his GREAT LECTURE on

GARIBALDI,

AND THE ITALIAN MOVEMENT FOR UNITY AND FREEDOM.

The Italian Movement for Unity and Freedom. Mazzini, and rising Italy. The Secret Societies. Effects of the French Revolution in 1830 upon Italy. Exile of Mazzini, Garibaldi, and others. The French Revolution of 1848. Italian War with Austria. Defeat of Italy, and Abdication of Charles Albert the King. The Roman Republic. Its Overthrow by France. Garibaldi's Brief Career. Victor Emanuel, and the New Italian Policy. Count Cavour. How the Russian War aided Italy. Louis Napoleon and his Plans. The Franco-Italian War with Austria. Garibaldi at Work again. The Peace of Villa-Franca. France outwitted by Italian Patriotism. Insurrection in Sicily and Naples. Garibaldi's Career. Another Pause. Garibaldi Wounded at Aspromonte. The Alliance between Prussia and Italy, and the New War against Austria. Italy steadily advancing towards Unity and Freedom. Will Rome be the Capital of Regenerated Italy?

AT CONCERT HALL,

Under the auspices of the
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION,
THURSDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 28.

Tickets for sale at ASHMEAD'S, No. 724 CHESNUT Street, on Wednesday, and at Concert Hall on Thanksgiving Day and evening.

Doors open at 7:15; Lecture begins at 8 o'clock. Admission, 25c. Reserved Seats, 50c. 1t

YOUNG MEN
Prepared for Business at
CRITTENDEN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
No. 637 CHESNUT Street, corner Seventh.
Established 1844. Incorporated 1855.
THE LONGEST ESTABLISHED AND BEST ORGANIZED COMMERCIAL COLLEGE IN THE CITY.

The large number of students in attendance and the numerous applications from business houses for its graduates, attest the appreciation in which the institution is held by the business community.
BOOK-KEEPING practically taught in all its branches.
PENMANSHIP, Plain and Ornamental.
COMMERCIAL CALCULATIONS, BUSINESS PAPERS, etc., etc.
Students received at any time. Individual instructions.
OPEN DAY AND EVENING.
Catalogues gratis. 11 27 wf2t4p

POST OFFICE.—PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 27, 1867.
THURSDAY, Nov. 28, 1867, being Thanksgiving-Day, this Office will close at 11 o'clock A. M. Carriers will make their early morning collection and delivery. Last collection from Lamp-post Boxes will be made at 5 P. M.
1t HENRY H. BINGHAM, Postmaster.

THE GREAT REMEDY.—
THE GREAT REMEDY
THE GREAT REMEDY
THE GREAT REMEDY
THE GREAT REMEDY
THE GREAT REMEDY

For the Cure of Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, Hoarseness or Loss of Voice, Night Sweats, Sore Throat, Pains in the Side and Breast, Whooping Cough, Palpitation or Disease of the Heart, and all Complaints of a Pulmonary Nature.

SWAYNE'S
SWAYNE'S
SWAYNE'S
SWAYNE'S
SWAYNE'S
SWAYNE'S
SWAYNE'S
SWAYNE'S
COMPOUND SYRUP OF
COMPOUND SYRUP OF
COMPOUND SYRUP OF
COMPOUND SYRUP OF
COMPOUND SYRUP OF
COMPOUND SYRUP OF
COMPOUND SYRUP OF
COMPOUND SYRUP OF
WILD CHERRY,
WILD CHERRY,
WILD CHERRY,
WILD CHERRY,
WILD CHERRY,
WILD CHERRY,
WILD CHERRY,
WILD CHERRY.

Prepared only by DR. SWAYNE & SON, No. 330 North SIXTH Street, above Vine, Philadelphia. 3 2 mwf

POSTPONED RACES.

DOUBLE TEAM RACES.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1867,
Stake $500.
Mile heats, best in five. Good day and track.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1867.
Stake $500.
Two mile heats. Good day and track.
Horses to start at 3 o'clock P. M.
G. W. FITZWATER enters Stiler's team,
PRINCE AND FRANK.
W. H. DOBLE enters Steel's team,
WERNER AND OVERHOLT.

Omnibuses will start from Library street at 2½ o'clock P. M., for the Park.
The privilege of a member introducing a male friend without pay is suspended. 11 27 2t

GREAT TRIAL OF SAFES!

A FRAUD EXPOSED.

An Attempt to Deceive and Humbug the Public

SATISFACTORILY EXPLAINED.

A TRUE STATEMENT
vs.
A FALSE STATEMENT.

I hereby certify that I am the fireman who was employed by Evans & Watson, and by Lillie, with the necessary apparatus for putting out the fire at the safe burning on the 6th of November; that I do not reside at No. 1734 Sansom street, Philadelphia, but at No. 8 Orton street: that I never authorized the statement of November 20, 1867, published by Mr. Sadler over my signature; that the same was published without my knowledge, assent, or approval, and is not in accordance with the truth, that he has not now, and never had any knowledge of any shavings being under the safe of Evans & Watson, and that to the best of his knowledge, the fire was fair and even in every particular, and that the Safe of Evans & Watson stood the test very much better than the safe of Mr. Lillie, in his opinion, and the statement of the committee of Evans & Watson is true in every particular. And further he saith not.
WILLIAM H. DONALDSON,
No. 8 ORTON Street.

Sworn and subscribed before me this twenty-sixth day of November A. D. 1867.
1t JOHN A. HURLEY, Alderman.

BARGAINS IN
OTTOMAN
AND
MOIRE ANTIQUE SILKS.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
WILL OFFER TO-DAY
OTTOMAN SILKS,
IN EVERY VARIETY OF COLORS,
At $2 50, Reduced from $5.
ALSO,
CHOICE MOIRE ANTIQUES,
ALL COLORS. [11 26 2t
At $3·50, Reduced from $5.

WHITE MARBLE BUILDING,
No. 45 North EIGHTH Street.
HAMRICK & COLE.
THE BEST
C. PONSON'S
LYONS CLOAKING VELVETS,
28, 32, 36, AND 40 INCHES.
ALSO, A FULL ASSORTMENT
LYONS VELVETS,
OF OTHER FAVORITE MAKES.
OPEN TO-DAY, A NEW ARTICLE OF
FRENCH SILK POPLINS,
In Black and Gold, Black and White, and Black and Blue, very choice goods, at about half importation cost.
HAMRICK & COLE,
11 27 2t NO. 45 N. EIGHTH STREET.

R. & C. A. WRIGHT,
No. 624 CHESNUT Street,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF NEW AND ELEGANT
FANCY ARTICLES,
Selected in Europe this season for their
NOVELTY AND BEAUTY,
ESPECIALLY FOR
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
Also, a large and beautiful assortment of genuine
MEERSCHAUM PIPES,
Which they offer for sale [11 27 wfm12t
AT VERY REDUCED PRICES.

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

Sale at No. 1110 Chesnut street.
SUPERIOR NEW AND SECOND-HAND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MANTEL AND PIER MIRRORS, BRUSSELS AND INGRAIN CARPETS, PARLOR ORGAN, PLATED WARE, CANTON CHINA, STOVES, ETC. ETC.
On Friday morning,
At 9 o'clock, at No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold, a large assortment of elegant Furniture, comprising, viz.:—Parlor suit, in green and blue plush; library suits, in reps and hair cloth; chamber suits, finished in oil and varnish, with wardrobes to match; French plate mantel and pier mirrors; superior parlor organ; fine velvet and Brussels carpets; bookcases; office desks and tables; oak and walnut sideboards and extension tables; sewing machines; fine opera glasses; plated ware; china dinner and toilet sets, decorated; case of surgical instruments, etc.
CANTON CHINA.—Also, an assortment of Canton china tureens, dishes, and plates.
DIAMONDS.—Also, 3 diamond cluster rings, and fine gold watches.
CARPETS.—Also, a large number of carpets, from a hotel. 1t

NEW ENGRAVINGS!

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS
BEG TO CALL ATTENTION
TO THE OPENING
OF THEIR IMMENSE
FALL IMPORTATIONS
OF
Engravings,
Chromo-Lithographs,
Photographs,
AND OBJECTS OF ART.

The annexed list contains the Subjects and Artists' names of a few of the most prominent:—

THE MESSENGER OF LOVE,		Compte Calix.
THE LAST ROSE OF SUMMER,		do.
SOLITUDE,		Bushler.
LA PECHERESSE,		do.
JEANNE QUI RIT		Lobrachon.
JEANNE QUI PLEURE,		do.
LITTLE MODEL,		E. Frere.
ROMEO AND JULIET,		Jalabert.
PEACE AND WAR,		Gustave Dore.
SCHILLER BEFORE WEIMAR,		Ender.
SHAKESPEARE BEFORE ELIZABETH,		do.
CHRIST WALKING ON THE SEA,		Jalabert.
THE SPARROW OF LESBIA,		Mazerolles.
REMBRANDT'S ANATOMICAL LESSON,		Bischoff.
THE SLAVE SALE,		Gerome.
FELLAH WOMAN,		Landelle.
ARMENIAN WOMAN,		do.
ANDROMEDA,		Beaumont.
POMPEIAN INTERIORS,		Coomans.
LESBIA (head),		Baxter.
ON THE ARNO,		Rowbotham.
DUNDERAWE,		do.
BAVARIAN MOUNTAINS,		Zimmerman.
LOCH TAY,		Richardson.
LOCH RAUNACH,		do.
CHANGING PASTURES,		Shulders.
MISS LILY'S CARRIAGE,		Hayttar.
GRANDMOTHER'S TREASURES,		O'Neil.
JOY AND ANXIETY,		Carrack.
THE GOOD SHEPHERD,		Dobson.
THE LOST PIECE OF MONEY,		Millais.
RESCUED,		Ansdell.
CHANGING PASTURE,		Rosa Bonheur.
THE OFFER AND ACCEPTED,		Thos. Faed.
THE BIRTHDAY PRESENT,		Hannah.
THE SUNSHINE OF LIFE,		Ricks.
HOME TREASURES,		Smith.
MARKET MORNING,		Herring.
THE SMITHY,		Herring.
AFTER WORK,		Thos. Faed.
CHRIST HEALING THE SICK,		Benj. West.
ISAAC WALTON,		Millais.
THE BOOK OF LIFE,		Pope.
MY FIRST SERMON,		Millais.
MY SECOND SERMON,		Millais.
LOVE'S MELANCHOLY,		C. Mayer.
RASPBERRIES,		W. M. Brown.
THE BAPTISM,	Chromo,	Castoldi.
MADONNA OF THE CHAIR,	do.	Raphael.
ECCE HOMO.	do.	Guido Reni.
MATER DOLOROSA.	do.	Carlo Dolce.
THE DEAD CHRIST,	do.	Milan Gallery.
MADONNA AND CHILD,		Milan Gallery.
STAR OF BETHLEHEM,		Portalis.

All the Standard ENGRAVINGS and CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS constantly in stock, and the prices of all very moderate.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,
No: 816 CHESNUT Street,
11 27thstu PHILADELPHIA.

GLOBE
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW YORK.

PLINY FREEMAN, President.
LORING ANDREWS, } Vice-Presidents.
JOHN A. HARDENBERGH, } Vice-Presidents.
HENRY C. FREEMAN, Secretary.

CASH ASSETS.......................$1,000,000

ORGANIZED JUNE, 1864.

ALL POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE. PREMIUMS PAYABLE IN CASH. LOSSES PAID IN CASH. IT RECEIVES NO NOTES; AND GIVES NONE.

By the provisions of its Charter, the entire surplus belongs to Policy Holders, and must be paid to them in Dividends, or reserved for their greater security.

Dividends are made on the contribution plan, and paid annually, commencing two years from the date of the Policy.

It has already made two Dividends, amounting to
$102,000·00,
An amount never before equalled during the first three years of any company.

FREE PERMISSION GIVEN TO TRAVEL IN THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE AT ALL SEASONS OF THE YEAR. NO POLICY FEE REQUIRED. FEMALE RISKS TAKEN AT THE USUAL PRINTED RATES, NO EXTRA PREMIUM BEING DEMANDED.

Applications for all kinds of Policies, Life, Ten Year Life, Endowment, Term, or Children's Endowments taken, and all information cheerfully afforded at the

BRANCH OFFICE OF THE COMPANY,
No. 408 WALNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
ELMES & GRIFFITTS,
MANAGERS.

Department of State of Pennsylvania.
CHARLES E. ELMES, late of Phila. National Bank.
W. J. GRIFFITTS, JR. 10 23 ws2t4p

Fire, Marine and Accident Insurance effected in the most reliable Companies of this city, and in those of New York, New England and Baltimore

CRIPPEN & MADDOCK,
(Successors to W. L. Maddock & Co.),
No. 115 South THIRD Street,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
CHOICE ALMARIE GRAPES
45 Cents Per Pound.
New Bethlehem Buckwheat.
NEW
WHITE MESS MACKEREL.
10 12 sw2m]
PATAPSCO FAMILY FLOUR always on hand.

WRITING-PAPERS ARE A SPECIALTY in our business, and we now retail the varieties of Note, Letter, and Foolscap at wholesale prices.
CHASE & LEVY,
11 26 3t* No. 143 S. FOURTH Street.

525 MILES
OF THE
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD,
Running West from Omaha
Across the Continent,
ARE NOW COMPLETED.

This brings the line to the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, and it is expected that the track will be laid thirty miles further, to Evans Pass, the highest point on the road, by January. The maximum grade from the foot of the mountains to the summit is but eighty feet to the mile, while that of many Eastern roads is over one hundred. Work in the rock-cuttings on the western slope will continue through the winter, and there is now no reason to doubt that the entire grand line to the Pacific will be open for business in 1870.

The means provided for the construction of this Great National Work are ample. The United States grants its Six Per Cent. Bonds at the rate of from $16,000 to $48,000 per mile, for which it takes a *second lien* as security, and receives payment to a large if not to the full extent of its claim in services. These Bonds are issued as each twenty-mile section is finished, and after it has been examined by United States Commissioners and pronounced to be in all respects a first-class road, thoroughly supplied with depots, repair-shops, stations, and all the necessary rolling stock, and other equipments.

The United States also makes a donation of 12,800 acres of land to the mile, which will be a source of large revenue to the Company. Much of this land in the Platte Valley is among the most fertile in the world, and other large portions are covered with heavy pine forests and abound in coal of the best quality.

The Company is also authorized to issue its own First Mortgage Bonds to an amount equal to the issue of the Government, and no more. Hon. E. D. Morgan and Hon. Oakes Ames are Trustees for the Bondholders, and deliver the Bonds to the Company only as the work progresses, so that they always represent an actual and productive value.

The authorized capital of the Company is ONE HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS, of which over five millions have been paid in upon the work already done.

Earnings of the Company.

At present, the profits of the Company are derived only from its local traffic, but this is already much more than sufficient to pay the interest on all the Bonds the Company can issue, if not another mile were built. It is not doubted that when the road is completed the through traffic of the only line connecting the Atlantic and Pacific States will be large beyond precedent, and, as there will be no competition, it can always be done at profitable rates.

It will be noticed that the Union Pacific Railroad is, in fact, a *Government Work*, built under the supervision of Government officers, and to a large extent with Government money, and that its bonds are issued under Government direction. It is believed that no similar security is so carefully guarded, and certainly no other is based upon a larger or more valuable property. As the Company's

First Mortgage Bonds

Are offered for the present are NINETY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR, they are the cheapest security in the market, being more than 15 per cent. lower than United States Stocks. They pay

SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD,

Or over NINE PER CENT. upon the investment.

Subscriptions will be received in Philadelphia by
DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street.
WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third st.
J. E. LEWARS & CO., No. 39 S. Third street.
THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK.

In Wilmington, Delaware, by
R. R. ROBINSON & CO.
JOHN McLEAR & SON.

And in New York at the Company's Office, No. 20 NASSAU Street, and by
CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, 7 Nassau st.
CLARK, DODGE & CO., Bankers, No. 51 Wall st.
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 33 Wall st.,

And by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States. Remittances should be made in drafts or other funds par in New York, and the bonds will be sent free of charge by return express.

A NEW PAMPHLET AND MAP, showing the progress of the work, and resources for construction, and value of Bonds, may be obtained at the Company's Offices, or of its advertised Agents, or will be sent free on application.

JOHN J. CISCO, TREASURER,
NEW YORK.

November 23, 1867. 11 25 mwf6t

FOR THE INFORMATION OF HOLDERS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, who may wish to convert them into the

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Union Pacific Railroad Co.,

We publish below the terms upon which they may now be exchanged at the office of the Agents of the Company in this city,

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

We would to-day give these bonds and pay a difference of

$206·33	taking in exchange	U. S. 6's of 1881.	
$156·33	do.	do.	5-20's of 1862.
$127·58	do.	do.	5-20's of 1864.
$127·58	do.	do.	5-20's of 1865, May & Nov.
$151·33	do.	do.	5-20's of '65, Jan. & July.
$151·33	do.	do.	5-20's of '67, do.
$96·83	do.	do.	5 ℔ cent. 10-40's, do.
$139·18	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy. June issue.
$153·18	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy. July issue.

(For every thousand dollars.)

We offer these bonds to the public, with every confidence in their security.
Philadelphia, Nov. 21, 1867. 11 6t30 4p

NEW FOREIGN FRUIT.

Large Dehesa Layer Raisins.
London Layers,
Muscatel,
Sultana, and
Seedless Raisins.

Currants and Citron.
New Figs, Prunes, Prunellos.
Stewart's Broken Candy,
Havana Oranges, Paradise Nuts, Pecan Nuts.

Paper Shell Almonds.
Also, White Almeria Grapes
At Fifty Cents Per Pound.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. COR. BROAD AND WALNUT STS.,
10 22 PHILADELPHIA.

LOST.—ON 26TH INST., TWO FOLLOWING Promissory Notes drawn to order of Alexander Heuschel, but not endorsed:—Charles Thele, November 15, two months, $1591·45; Frederick Brecht, November 15, two months, $1580·41. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving them at No. 16 S. Third street. 11 27 3t

BUSINESS NOTICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 19, 1867.—At a meeting of the residents of Broad street, held last evening, it was unanimously

Resolved, That statements made in an editorial of the *North American* of Nov. 16, 1867, are in every particular incorrect (in mistake, probably), that the widening of the footways does not diminish, but does, on the contrary, increase the original cost and expense to the property owners.

Resolved, That our chief aim is to embellish and beautify our street.

Resolved, That we never had, and have not now, any intention of encroaching on the extended footway.

Resolved, That we do believe the opposition gotten up to defeat this improvement of our favorite drive and promenade is but a forerunner of an effort which will be made the coming winter to ruin it by a double track horse railroad.

Now, Mr. Editor, in passing and publishing these resolutions we make no charge against his Honor the Mayor, but in defense of the charge of selfishness brought against us by the writer of the aforesaid article, and to show the honesty of our purposes to our fellow-citizens. We do believe, from the absence of all argument in his Honor's veto sent to Common Council, there exists a power behind the throne which to us has proved irresistible; or why should he refuse the petition of every property-holder on Broad street? why disregard the request of his fellow-citizens who crowd that thoroughfare, not only on Sunday, but on every pleasant afternoon? It is ridiculous say to that it will interfere with the future improvement of the street.

Stand on the corner of Broad and Poplar streets, and look north; at this point commences the narrowing, and you see nothing but one long stretch of palatial residences, a beautiful avenue of trees, and all the evidences of future magnificence. Now look south; here the street widens, and what see you, with few exceptions, but mills, factories, blacksmith shops, coal and lumber yards? Now, Mr. Editor, all we want, and we are supported by nine-tenths of our fellow-citizens, is permission to carry out and perfect our original design.

THOMAS A. REILLY, M. D., Secretary.

Most Stylish Clothing in Philadelphia,
Most Stylish Clothing in Philadelphia,
Most Stylish Clothing in Philadelphia,
Most Stylish Clothing in Philadelphia,
At Tower Hall.
At Tower Hall.
At Tower Hall.
At Tower Hall.

Our stock is manufactured with especial care for this season's sales. *We defy competition in extent and variety of assortment, and in style, fit, and make of goods. Prices always guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed every purchaser, or the sales cancelled and money refunded.*

Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets. BENNETT & Co., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, AND NO. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

A CARD TO SENSIBLE PEOPLE.—Rational reader, if the aspect of the weather was uncertain, you would not be foolish enough to venture out without an overcoat or an umbrella. Have the forecast, then, to protect yourself at this dangerous season with something more important than either these articles. Strengthen your stomach and nervous system; regulate your liver and your bowels; tone all your organs, and cheer your animal spirits with that agreeable cordial, tonic, and alterative, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. So shall you surely escape the diseases which fasten upon the feeble and debilitated. "Suffer and be strong," says the proverb; but "Be strong that you may not suffer," is the wiser maxim, and of all strengthening preparations this is the safest, the surest, the most genial. As a remedy, as well as an antidote, for dyspepsia, fever and ague, and liver diseases, there is no combination of vegetable specifics at present known which even approaches it in efficacy.

Anticipate the enemy. The elements of innumerable diseases are afloat in this raw, damp, mephitic winter air. Will you defend yourself against them or not, good reader? That is the question. A bottle or two of the great defensive medicine of the age, Hostetter's Bitters, will so strengthen and brace up your bodily powers as to enable them to "laugh a siege to scorn." The morbid matter which was exhaled in perspiration through your pores in summer finds no such free egress now. A powerful counteracting agent is therefore needed, and you have it in Hostetter's Bitters. They neutralize the *materies morbi* from which disease originates, and regulate all the secretive organs. Nothing can be more harmless or more healthful—nothing so potent to prevent or cure biliousness, dyspepsia, fever and ague, constipation, and general debility, as this wonderful corrective.

THE ERUPTIONS OF MOUNT VESUVIUS!—This terrible volcano is now devastating the plains for miles around with its streams of heated lava, a terror to all people within its treacherous limits. The Clothing House of Charles Stokes & Co., No. 824 Chesnut street, under the "Continental," brings joy and gladness to all households within its operations, by the steady stream of good and cheap clothing that is daily pouring out of its doors.

BUT a few weeks remain, and the grand distribution of the $300,000 worth of presents among those who purchase shares in aid of the Riverside Institute will take place. A present is guaranteed to every holder of a single share of stock. Shares are for sale at No. 921 Chesnut street.

FEMALE COMPLAINTS should be cured, as they surely can be, by a few doses of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA.

IMPORTANT TO BUYERS OF HOSIERY GOODS.—Messrs. Cook & Brother, No. 53 North Eighth street, claim to be the only firm in Philadelphia keeping *all grades* of Hosiery at *Retail* who import their own goods. They feel assured—

1. That by avoiding the profits and commissions imposed in the ordinary course of trade, they save their customers at least 25 per cent.
2. That they have the quality of their goods under complete control using the best yarns, and employing the best workmen in their manufacture.
3. That, having direct access to European markets, they can keep a more complete stock than if dependent upon purchases made here of foreign goods.

A call from the reader is solicited at their store, No. 53 North Eighth street.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS.—Thousands of invalids have been perfectly cured of long-standing ailments, the plague and bane of their lives, and on which they have spent hundreds in vain, by simply using these invaluable SPECIFICS. Not a family who have ever had one of these Family Cases of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, but would give five times its cost, rather than be without it. Address No. 562 Broadway, N. Y.

Johnston, Holloway & Cowden, No. 23 North Sixth street, Dyott & Co., No. 232 North Second street, wholesale agents. Sold also by George C. Evans, Sixth and Poplar streets; Ambrose Smith, Broad and Chesnut streets; Hortter Twentieth and Green streets; John Bley, Frankford road; Roche, Fifteenth and South streets; Callender, Third and Walnut streets; Hickman, No. 336 South Second street; Marshall, Thirteenth and Market streets; Blythe, No. 3120 Market street. Sold in Germantown by W. R. Jones. General Depot, No. 637 Arch street.

THE justly celebrated remedy advertised in another column, is one of the standard remedies that has stood the test of nearly a quarter of a century, while its popularity is being continually increased. Unlike quack medicines, that run for a brief period and are forgotten, this one maintains its standing, while its curative powers are unsurpassed. Fluid Extract of Buchu has for ages past been a standard remedy, and been used in the preparation of many valuable medicines. Physicians now almost universally prescribe Helmbold's preparation, on account of its purity and its excellent properties, which are not found in the common fluid extracts.—*Daily Herald, Boston, Mass.*

CAR SIGNS—NOTICE.—Persons wishing to secure business signs on the cars of the Chesnut and Walnut, Tenth and Eleventh, Fifth and Sixth Streets Railroads, for the ensuing year will please make early application at the office of the International Advertising Company, No. 448 South Third street, second floor. This is one of the most effectual modes of advertising ever invented. At present every car top is occupied until the close of the present year.

N. B.—Inside signs on the same roads lettered on glass and framed in oiled walnut and gilt, and run for one year for $10.

LOOK!—PRICES REDUCED.—

$6·00 per ton.	Best Schuylkill Stove Coal.
$6·00 per ton.	Best Large Nut Coal.
$6·50 per ton.	Best Lehigh Stove and Heater Coal.
$6·50 per ton.	Large Lehigh Nut Coal.

At WILLIAM W. ALTER'S Coal Depot, Ninth street (957), below Girard avenue. Branch Office, corner Sixth and Spring Garden streets.

WE copy the following from to-day's issue of *Forney's Press*:—

"A BOLD FALSEHOOD EXPOSED.—In another column Mr. William H. Donaldson publishes under oath that what has appeared over his signature in the late Safe Trial, in the interest of the Lillie safe, was *false and unauthorised*. Read his statement. It is a great card for the Evans & Watson Safe with the Sanborn Improvement."

SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—The early attention of the trade is called to the large sale of Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc., to be sold by McClelland & Co., auctioneers, at their store, No. 506 Market street, on Friday morning, November 29, commencing at 10 o'clock precisely.

IF THIS SHOULD MEET THE EYE of one suffering from Bronchitis, Consumption, Asthma, or any Pulmonary Affection, we would refer them to Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, which will, in all cases, afford speedy relief, and in most effect a speedy cure. Sold by all Druggists.

RECOLLECT that sixty-four of the gifts to be distributed by the Gettysburg Asylum for Invalid Soldiers' Association are worth more than $1000 each. Call at No. 1126 Chesnut street, purchase a ticket, and take a chance in this distribution.

$1 TO $4.
$1 TO $4.
$1 TO $4.
$1 TO $4.
$1 TO $4.

MCINTIRE & BROTHER, SHIRTS, UNDERWEAR, SCARFS, TIES, AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS of every kind, at small advance above cost. No. 1035 CHESNUT street.

MARRIED.

CALDWELL—CHAIN.—On the 14th instant, by Rev. George A. Peltz, Mr. JAMES R. CALDWELL to Miss LIDE A. CHAIN, both of this city.

MAUCK—WOOD.—At the residence of the bride's father, in Conshohocken, on the 21st instant, by the Rev. J. S. Yocum, CLARENCE MAUCK, Brevet Major U. S. A., to HELEN, eldest daughter of Hon. John Wood.

THOMAS—MOORHEAD.—On the 26th instant, by the Rev. Phillips Brooks, GEORGE C. THOMAS, JR., to ADA E. MOORHEAD, both of this city.

DIED.

CHADWICK.—On the 25th instant, THOMAS CHADWICK, in the 51st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, American Star Lodge, No. 405, I. O. of O. F.; Hand-in-Hand Council, No. 14, O. U. A. M.; Perseverance Beneficial Association; and Fame Hose and Steam Fire Engine Company, No. 12, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 529 S. Sixteenth street, on Thursday morning, the 28th instant, at 10 o'clock. Interment at Mount Moriah Cemetery.

DOWNES.—On the 26th instant, ANNA, wife of James R. Downs, and daughter of Mary Ann and the late John Taylor, aged 25 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 2020 Catherine street, on Thursday afternoon at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Germantown.

HOFFMAN.—On the 24th instant, Mrs. CATHERINE, wife of Charles Hoffman, aged 55 years.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, Tulip street, above Palmer, on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

LEES.—On the 25th instant, ABRAHAM LEES, in the 49th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Manayunk Lodge, No. 31, I. O. of O. F., and the Order in general, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 4450 Wood street, Manayunk, on Thursday, the 28th instant, at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Leverington Cemetery.

LYLE.—Suddenly, on the 23d instant, DAVID M. LYLE, in the 49th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, at his late residence, No. 817 Filbert street. His male relatives and friends, Robert Morris Lodge, No. 29, I. O. of O. F., and the Fire Department, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday afternoon at 1 o'clock, from the Hall of the Fairmount Fire Company.

McMICHAEL.—On the 23d instant, JOSEPH McMICHAEL, in the 38th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, Hand-in-Hand Council, No. 14, O. U. A. M.; Girard Circle, No. 6, Brotherhood of the Union; and members of the Harmony Engine Company, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1038 Dorrance street (below Nineteenth and Carpenter streets), on Thursday, the 28th instant, at 1 o'clock. To proceed to the Broad Street M. E. Church for service, thence to Mt. Moriah for interment.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

THANKSGIVING DAY.—By official appointment to-morrow will be celebrated as a National Thanksgiving Day, on which the people throughout the country are requested to abstain from all their usual labors, and to devote themselves to returning thanks to the "Giver of all good gifts" for past and present prosperity and peace. In our own city the day will be universally observed. Work in all our manufactories and in all our commercial houses will cease for the time being, and the majority of our stores will be closed. Not only is it a day of thanksgiving, but also a day for rest, and in this latter respect it will be greeted by a large army of hard workers in our city, and as a short release from constant, unchanging toil, will be hailed by them as a relief most opportune. Need we speak of the fond anticipations of this, the first of the winter holidays; of thanksgiving gatherings of old friends and relations; or of thanksgiving turkeys with their concomitants of viands and sweetmeats and delicious pastry, or of the thanksgiving parties and sociables for the young, or of the joy of the inmates of benevolent institutions, who for once will have a pleasure hardly known to their constant, weary routine of life? But may we not say that there are some, may many, who will carry a weight of sorrow on this Thanksgiving Day, and feel that it belies its name?

There will be hundreds of poor to stand idly in the street or stare through windows, with longing looks at the array of Thanksgiving dainties, trying to satisfy their physical wants by gratifying their visions, who will have to turn aside in the sorrow of their extreme poverty to solace themselves as best possible with a crust, or with some little article the purchase of which had entirely cleared their meagre coffer. But this is the dark side of the picture, and will be so on every anniversary day. Our kind citizens are doing as much as can be done by them to feed the poor. Our Soup Societies will deal out good, wholesome soup and bread, and our benevolent institutions are all preparing great Thanksgiving dinners for their inmates.

At the Soldiers' Home, on Sixteenth street, above Filbert, the ladies have prepared a feast for the brave, disabled inmates of that institution. And we are requested to state that donations of poultry, cranberries, and all the little necessaries without which such a dinner would be incomplete, are requested, and will be thankfully received by a committee at the Home.

A substantial Thanksgiving dinner is to be given to the occupants of the "Home for the Aged and Infirm of the M. E. Church," at Tenth and Poplar streets. Donations of poultry, groceries, and other suitable provisions are asked for.

The "Home for Little Wanderers," at Tenth and Shippen streets, will also be the scene of a Thanksgiving jubilee, wherein the little ones will have a time of rejoicing for the return of so good a holiday.

Bishop Stevens, of the Episcopal Diocese of Pennsylvania, in his Thanksgiving announcement, says:—

> The year has been one which has been eminently crowned with the loving kindness of the Lord, and the occasions of thanksgiving meet us on every side.
>
> Personal, family, social, national, and religious mercies call upon us with special emphasis to enter into the courts of the Lord with thanksgiving, and into His gates with praise.
>
> It betrays a depraved and selfish nature to receive and enjoy the bounties lavished upon us by God, and yet render no thanks for these benefits to Him who is the Author of every good and perfect gift. And on the other hand, it greatly adds to our enjoyment of the blessings which God gives us when we learn to recognize the source whence they spring, and to kiss the hand of the Divine Giver.
>
> I ask, therefore, of you, beloved brethren, that you come not before the Lord, on this Thanksgiving Day, empty-handed, but that you should bring your offerings of gratitude and of love, that they may illustrate the thankfulness of your heart, and minister to the needs of the suffering and the afflicted. The object to which I earnestly desire you to direct your benefactions on this occasion is the Hospital of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Philadelphia. This noble charity has been before the Church for many years, and each year has increased its means of usefulness and deepened its claim upon the diocese, as an institution worthy of its most cherished nurture.
>
> There have been 913 patients in the wards of the Hospital during the last year, and 6203 out-door patients have, in the same time, received medical treatment at the Hospital Dispensary. Since the opening of the Institution 3775 persons have been cared for in the wards, while over a hundred thousand have received, through its instrumentality, out-door relief. This, however great and invaluable as it is, as representing the relief of a vast amount of human suffering, is but a small part of the good which is accomplished, either directly or indirectly, through the Hospital. The spiritual work which it does, though it cannot be reduced to figures or expressed in dollars, is of immense value to the cause of Christ and His Church.
>
> The Hospital has been made the centre of a large outside mission work, which has yielded most precious fruit. Through the agencies which the Hospital has gathered around it, there have been established in the vicinity, which, until recently, has been almost an uncared for district, Mothers' Meetings, Sewing Schools, Cottage Lectures, Bible Classes, and household visitations, which have proved acceptable to multitudes, and which God has blessed with His signal favor. It was only last evening that I confirmed in the Chapel of the Hospital a class of thirteen, twelve of whom were the fruits of this outside mission work.
>
> We need your contributions and endowments for current expenses, which this year exceeded our income from all sources nearly $6000, for sufferers could not be rejected from our doors; we need them also, to complete the unbuilt eastern wing, so that our institution shall no longer, by its unfinished state, be a reproach to the apathy and negligence of the Churchmen of Pennsylvania. Will you not, then, brethren, on the day of Thanksgiving, seriously consider your duty in reference to this noble charity, and resolve to do what you can, according as God has blessed you, towards the support and enlargement of the Hospital of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the city of Philadelphia.

As is customary, there will be Thanksgiving services held in nearly all of our churches. Among them we note the following:—

Rev. T. De Witt Talmage will discourse on "National Prospects," at 11 o'clock, at the church corner of Seventh and Brown streets.

Rev. Dr. March will deliver a sermon on "Home," at 11 o'clock, in the Clinton Street Church, Tenth street, below Spruce.

The congregations worshipping at the Tabernacle Baptist Church and the First Church, corner of Broad and Arch streets, will hold a united Thanksgiving service, in the meeting-house of the latter church, commencing at 11 o'clock. Sermon by Rev. G. A. Peltz, pastor of the Tabernacle Baptist Church.

The Synagogue, Seventh street, below Arch, will be open for Divine service at 10½ o'clock, Thursday morning. A discourse will be delivered by the Rev. S. Morais.

The Rev. Dr. Carrow will preach to-morrow morning, at 10½ o'clock, at the Union M. E. Church, and a Union Prayer Meeting will be held in the same church at 3 o'clock P. M.

Union Thanksgiving services at 10½ o'clock, in the Reformed Church, Green street, below Sixteenth, conducted by the Rev. J. H. A. Bomberger, D. D., Rev. A. G. Dole, Rev. S. H. Giesy, Rev. D. Earnest Klopp. The sermon by Rev. D. Earnest Klopp, of Trinity Reformed Church.

The Wharton Street M. E. Sabbath School will hold a celebration at quarter of 8 o'clock, at the church, Wharton street, below Fourth.

Thanksgiving service to-morrow morning, at the Central Presbyterian Church, corner of Eighth and Cherry streets. Sermon by the pastor, Rev. Alexander Reed, D. D.

In St. Matthew's Lutheran Church, New street, below Fourth, commencing at 10½ o'clock, a union service of the Lutheran churches in connection with the General Synod will be held. Rev. F. W. Conrad, D. D., will preach the sermon, and will be assisted in the services by the pastors of the other churches. Dr. Conrad is one of the ablest divines in our city, and an eloquent discourse may be expected.

Henry Vincent, the distinguished orator, will deliver his great lecture on "Garibaldi," at Concert Hall, to-morrow evening.

Thanksgiving matinees will be given in all the theatres in the afternoon, and a rush may be expected.

The Philadelphia Fire Zouaves, commanded by Colonel D. W. C. Baxter, have decided to parade on Thanksgiving Day, for which they are making preparations on the most extensive scale. The new companies are rapidly filling up, and it is expected that a full regiment will be obtained by that time.

A PHILADELPHIA SCULPTOR.—The London *Times*, of a recent date, has the following flattering notice of a rising young sculptor who is a native of this city:—

> "Those who go to Florence will do well to pay a visit to the studio of a young sculptor there, named Connelly, who, judging from what he has already done, gives promise of a very rare order of excellence in his art. He is, we understand, not above 26, an American by birth, but educated in this country, at Marlborough College, and was intended for an engineer, but, abandoning that profession in favor of painting, for which he had a strong natural talent, he underwent a course of severe anatomical and other studies at Dusseldorf, and subsequently in Paris, whence he went to Florence, intending to finish them there, where, however, he made the acquaintance of his eminent fellow-countryman, Hiram Powers, who, on seeing his first attempt at modelling, strongly urged him to abandon painting and devote himself to sculpture, which he at once did, Powers generously giving him from time to time such instruction as he saw he needed, and taking the liveliest interest in his progress. The result was, that before he had worked at his new profession two years he had modelled an ideal bust of Shakespeare's Cordelia, for which, when subsequently produced by him in marble, he readily obtained one hundred guineas, and orders for two copies of it at the same price. He has, we understand, been equally successful with his likenesses in busts and with figures."

THE CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, of which the Rev. Robert Paul is rector, is laboring zealously to redeem the southern section of the city. A new and very eligible lot has been secured at the southwest corner of Broad and Reed streets, and thereon it is proposed to erect a chapel. For this purpose the congregation will need $10,000, and they make an urgent appeal to the Christian public for aid. With the view of forwarding their praiseworthy enterprise, a very attractive entertainment will be given this evening at the Assembly Buildings, at the corner of Tenth and Chesnut streets. The programme combines the features of a festival and those of a concert, while addresses by the Rev. Drs. Rudder and Howe, and other prominent divines, will vary the occasion. Several of the most accomplished amateur singers and pianists of the city will be present, and the musical portion of the programme will undoubtedly prove very attractive.

HENRY VINCENT'S LECTURE last evening was an entire success. The well-known abilities of this brilliant English orator served to draw out to his lecture a large audience, who manifested their appreciation of his efforts in great enthusiasm. His subject was the Life, Character, and Writings of John Milton. He brought forward the more prominent characteristics of Milton in language beautiful and comprehensive, and those who heard him obtained a far deeper insight into the true history of the poet than could be obtained from the most accurate biography. Mr. Vincent is a lecturer of rare power, and we would advise those who enjoy an intellectual banquet to attend his next lecture, at Concert Hall, on to-morrow evening, when he discourses on "Garibaldi."

THE RENT OF THE POST OFFICE BOXES INCREASED.—By a recent order of the Postmaster-General, the box-rents in the Post Office have been increased to three dollars per quarter. The Postmaster recommends the holders of boxes to vacate them, and receive their mails through the carrier system of free delivery. The carrier force, in addition to the delivery of mail matter, have been authorized to receive any letters, properly paid, that may be handed to them. The carriers are reliable and trustworthy men, under heavy bonds. There are five deliveries daily from the Post Office, to wit:—7·30 and 10·30 A. M.; 1, 3·30, and 5 P. M.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.—We have received the last numbers of *Cassell's Illustrated Family Paper, Fun, Once-a-Week, All the Year Round, Punch*, the *Tomahawk*, and other papers, from Mr. A. Winch, No. 505 Chesnut street.

"*Our School-day Visitor*" is the title of a splendidly illustrated periodical for children, published by Messrs. J. W. Daughaday & Co., No. 424 Walnut street, of which we have received the January number.

AN INGRATE.—Charles Simpson, a young man, was arrested yesterday at No. 1629 N. Twelfth street, and committed by Alderman Fitch for malicious mischief. It is alleged that he went to his mother's house—where he was arrested—and after having assaulted her, he turned everything, the chairs, tables, and stoves, upside down, raising a general racket, and demolishing furniture. A policeman slipped in, collared him, and locked him up in the Station House.

STOLE FOUR WATCHES.—Lucy Down was arrested at No. 709 N. Front street, charged with the larceny of four gold watches and $38 in cash from the house of John Freton, No. 441 Poplar street. Miss Lucy had occupied her post as a domestic in Mr. Freton's house. When she left she carried the articles with her. Alderman Toland committed her in default of $2000 bail.

VAGRANTS TURNED LOOSE.—Yesterday three hundred persons, coming under the general name of vagrants, were turned out of the County Prison, because the accommodations of the prison were inadequate to hold them. They will ramble about loose for about a week and will then be arrested, committed, and turned out again. This city needs a large House of Correction for all these vagrants.

STEALING CLOTH.—William Monk was arrested yesterday for stealing, on Monday last, about twenty yards of glazed cassinet from C. Wood & Co.'s store, at Thirteenth and Vine streets. He was identified by a little boy, who testified that he saw Monk pick up the cloth and make off. Alderman Jones committed him.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP WYOMING.—This staunch steamship, commanded by Captain Teal, arrived at this port this morning, from Savannah, with a full freight list and the following passengers:—Miss H. Hallam, Mrs. S. A. Inglis, M. Flebira, J. C. Whitney, and L. Beckhardt.

REV. NEWMAN HALL, D. D., OF LONDON, after urgent solicitation, has consented to preach two farewell sermons in our city, on to-day, as follows:—At the Fifth Baptist Church, Eighteenth and Spring Garden, at 3 o'clock P. M.; and at North Broad Street Presbyterian Church, Broad and Green at 7½ o'clock, P. M.

SUNDAY CARS.—It is announced that the Chesnut and Walnut streets cars will be ready to run on next Sunday. It is also probable that by that time all or nearly all of the roads in the city will commence operations under the new regime.

SUPPOSED HORSE-THIEF.—William Hamilton, a colored man, was arrested this morning, about 2 o'clock, in the Twenty-fourth Ward, for walking off with a horse, which is supposed to have been stolen. Alderman Maule committed him.

ASSAULTING HIS WIFE.—Dennis A. McElhone was yesterday arrested at Broad street and Girard avenue, for knocking down his wife. He was arrested, and held by Alderman Fitch in $800 bail to answer.

FAIR.—The First Presbyterian Church of Mantua are now holding a fair at Horticultural Hall, which will continue until Saturday night. Tickets can be had at No. 714 Chesnut street.

CRUELTY.—John O'Neil was arrested in the Twenty fourth Ward for cruelly beating his horse on the head with a spade. Alderman Maule committed him.

FOR MARKING NAMES ON CLOTHING, or for store use, we furnish Stencil Plates to order; also, Brands for marking cattle or tools, and Steel Alphabet and Figure Punches, in sets or single. TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET Street, below Ninth.

THE PATENT AROMA-SAVING COFFEE Roaster, and several other styles, and various patterns of Coffee Mills, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET Street, below Ninth.

ARMY KETTLES AND PANS FOR SALE at about the value of the iron. Being extra strong, they make superior coal scuttles, ash carriers, feed buckets, slop pails etc, etc. TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET Street, below Ninth.

PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 5 inches, at Mottet French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 209 S. NINTH Street and No. 736 RACE Street. 9 17?5p

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED, VENTILated and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 5p

JONES, TEMPLE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 25 S. NINTH Street, First Store above Chestnut street. [49

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 85p

THANKSGIVING WEEK—TO GROCERS AND DEALERS.—Just received from Rochester, New York, a superior lot of Sweet Cider; also some fine Virginia Crab. P. J. JORDAN, No. 220 PEAR Street, below Third and Walnut sts. 11 7 5p

WRITTEN AND VERBAL DESCRIPTIONS of Character, with advice on Business, Health, Education, etc., given daily by J. L. CAPEN, 8 28wsm5p at No. 722 CHESNUT Street.

TO GROCERS, HOTEL-KEEPERS, FAMILIES, AND OTHERS.—The undersigned has just received a fresh supply of Catawba, California, and Champagne Wines, "Tonic" Ale (for invalids) constantly on hand. P. J. JORDAN, No. 22 PEAR Street, below Third and Walnut sts. 11 7 5p

TO THE LADIES.—HAVING PURCHASED the whole of a large Importer's stock of commenced SOFA CUSHIONS, CHAIR SEATS, PIANO STOOLS, AND SLIPPERS, we are offering them at less than cost of importation. A full assortment Berlin Zephyr, sold full weight. American Worsted of superior quality, 16 cents per ounce. Woollen Knitting Yarn, Bugle Fringe, Bugle Gimps and Buttons. RAPSON'S Trimmings and Zephyr Store, 11 1 fmw2m5p] N.W. cor. EIGHTH and CHERRY Sts.

7·30s CONVERTED INTO 5·20s

As the Government will change its terms of conversion on December 1st, parties may make a saving by converting prior to that date.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES OF ALL KINDS, BOUGHT, SOLD, AND EXCHANGED.

E. W. CLARK & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
11 16 5p NO. 35 S. THIRD STREET.

AGENCY OF THE
Union Pacific Railroad Company,
OFFICE OF
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET

We desire to call attention to the difference in the relative price of the First Mortgage Bonds of Union Pacific Railroad, and the price of Governments.

We would to-day give these bonds and pay a difference of

$206·33	taking in exchange	U. S. 6's of 1881.	
$156·33	do.	do.	5-20's of 1862.
$127·58	do.	do.	5-20's of 1864.
$137·58	do.	do.	5-20's of 1865, May & Nov.
$151·33	do.	do.	5-20's of '65, Jan. & July
$151·33	do.	do.	5-20's of '67, do.
$93·83	do.	do.	5 ₩ cent. 10-40's, do.
$159·18	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy. June issue.
$153·18	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy. July issue.

(For every thousand dollars.)

We offer these bonds to the public, with every confidence in their security.

DE HAVEN & BRO.

PHILADELPHIA, November 21, 1867. 11 5 1m

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY.

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, for the Safe Keeping of Bonds, Stocks, and Other Valuables.

CAPITAL.........$500,000

DIRECTORS.

N. B. BROWNE,	EDWARD W. CLARK,
CLARENCE H. CLARK,	ALEXANDER HENRY,
JOHN WELSH,	S. A. CALDWELL,
J. GILLINGHAM FELL,	HENRY C. GIBSON,

CHARLES MACALESTER.

Office in the Fire-proof Building of the Philadelphia National Bank, CHESNUT Street, above Fourth.

This Company receives on deposit, and GUARANTEES THE SAFE KEEPING OF VALUABLES upon the following rates a year, viz.:—

Coupon Bonds	$1 per $1000
Registered Bonds and Securities	50 cents per $1000
Gold Coin or Bullion	$1·25 per $1000
Silver Coin or Bullion	$2 per $1000
Gold or Silver Plate	$1 per $100

Cash Boxes or small tin boxes of Bankers, Brokers, Capitalists, etc., contents unknown to the Company, and liability limited, $25 a year.

The Company offers for RENT (renter exclusively holding the key) SAFES INSIDE ITS VAULTS at $20, $30, $40, $60, and $75 a year, according to size and location.

Coupons and Interest Collected for one per cent.

Interest allowed on Money Deposits.

This Company is authorized to receive and execute Trusts of every description.

12 31mwfrp] N. B. BROWNE, President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

600 ARCH STREET. 600

GRIFFITH & PAGE.
NEW AND DESIRABLE
GOODS FOR HOUSEKEEPERS
FINE
SWISS CARVED BRACKETS,
WALNUT
11 5 fw
BOOK-SHELVES AND LADDERS

THIRD EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON TO-DAY.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.

The Plates of the Counterfeit Bonds.

After the return of Colonel William P. Wood with the electrotype plates for printing the face, back, and tints of the spurious $1000 Seven-thirty notes, it was questioned whether these spurious issues had been printed from these electrotype plates or from steel plates. This doubt has been dispelled. After a careful comparison and examination by experts, no doubt remains that the spurious notes were printed from the identical plates now in the possession of the Secret Service Division of the Treasury Department.

Why Chief Justice Chase Did Not Go to Richmond.

Chief Justice Chase declined to attend the court intended to try Mr. Davis, for the reason that his duties here, being of prior importance, required his undivided attention. He considers it not the duty of the Chief Justice to preside over the Circuit Courts. As is known, he was willing to attend in May last, and is still ready to preside when it can be done without interference with his other duties.

LATER BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

Two o'clock Market Report.

LONDON, Nov. 27—2 P. M.—Consols for money, 94 9-16. American securities active and very firm. U. S. 5-20s, 70⅝; Illinois Central, 86; Erie Railroad, 47¾.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 27—2 P. M.—Cotton heavy and declining; prices declined ⅛d. since opening. Uplands, 7⅝d.; New Orleans, 8⅛d.

Breadstuffs quiet. Provisions dull. Pork declined to 70s. Lard declined to 50s. Bacon declined to 47s. for Cumberland cut.

ANTWERP, Nov. 27—2 P. M.—Petroleum heavy at 45f.

Repeal of the Cotton Tax.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—The Committee of Ways and Means has agreed unanimously, in its session this A. M., to report a bill for the repeal of the cotton tax.

No bill has been agreed upon, or time fixed for the report, but a bill will be reported for the purpose on Monday or Tuesday.

Stocks in New York To-Day.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—Smith, Randolph & Co., Bankers, No. 16 South Third street, and No. 3 Nassau street, New York, report at 1 o'clock this afternoon as follows:—

United States 1881s, 113@113½.
United States 5-20s, 1862, 107⅞@108.
United States 5-20s, 1864, 105⅞@106¼.
United States 5-20s, 1865, 106@106⅛.
United States 5-20s, new, 1865, 107⅞@108.
United States 5-20s, 1867, 107⅞@108.
United States 10-40s, 102⅛@102¼.
June and July 7·30s, 105⅛@105½. Market dull.

FUNERAL OBSEQUIES OF DAVID M. LYLE.

The Committee appointed at the meeting of firemen last evening, met at 9 o'clock this morning, and agreed upon the following arrangements in regard to the funeral of the late Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, to take place to-morrow.

Chief Marshal, William S. Mann, Fairmount Fire Company.

CHIEF MARSHAL'S AIDS.

1. Robert T. Gill, Hope Hose Company.
2. William R. Leeds, Good Will Fire Company.
3. Frank A. Devitt, Moyamensing Hose Company.
4. William D. Kendrick, Columbia Fire Company.
5. George W. Downey, Western Fire Company.
6. John G. Butler, Perseverance Hose Company.
7. James Johnson, Independence Engine Company.
8. Charles B. Darragh, Harmony Fire Company.

ROUTE.

Form on Twelfth street, right resting on Race. Down Race to Ninth, Ninth to Ridge avenue, Ridge avenue to Twelfth, Twelfth to Columbia avenue, Columbia avenue to Ridge avenue, Ridge avenue to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

FORMATION OF DIVISIONS.

FIRST DIVISION.

Marshal, Thomas H. Peto, Hope Hose Company.

Aids, William Ryan, Marion Hose Company; Joseph H. Dallas, Shiffler Hose Company.

Form on Twelfth street, right resting Race street, facing north.

Hibernia Fire Company, band; Philadelphia Hose Company, Empire Hook and Ladder Company, Northern Liberty Fire Company, Good Intent Hose Company, Rescue Hook and Ladder Company, Resolution Hose Company, Vigilant Fire Company, Humane Hose Company, Mantua Hook and Ladder Company, Delaware Fire Company, Perseverance Hose Company, Washington Fire Company (Germantown), Harmony Fire Company, Neptune Hose Company, Reliance Fire Company, Manayunk Fire Company.

SECOND DIVISION.

Marshal, Theodore F. Wharton, Phœnix Hose Company.

Aids, Andrew Alexander, Good Will Fire Company; Peter J. Donnelly, America Hose Company.

Form on Chesnut street, right resting on Twelfth street, facing west.

Hope Hose Company; Band; Assistance Fire Company, Columbia Hose Company, America Fire Company, Southwark Hose Company, Diligent Fire Company, Washington Hose Company, Franklin Fire Company, Phœnix Hose Company, Washington Fire Company (Frankford), Fame Fire Company, Humane Fire Company, Diligent Hose Company, Washington Fire Company, United States Hose Company, Friendship Fire Company, Mount Airy Fire Company.

THIRD DIVISION.

Marshal, Jacob F. Stahl, Humane Hose Company.

Aids, Albert Ladner, United States Hose, David Barry, Vigilant Fire Company.

Form on Arch street, right resting on Twelfth street, facing west.

Niagara Hose Company, band, Columbia Fire Company, Northern Liberty Hose Company, Hope Fire Company, America Hose Company, Philadelphia Fire Company; William Penn Hose Company, Weccacoe Fire Company, Robert Morris Hose Company, Good Will Fire Company, Independence Hose Company, Columbia Fire Company, Germantown, Pennsylvania Hose Company, United States Fire Company, Congress Fire Company, Lafayette Hose Company, West Philadelphia Fire Company.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Marshal, John A. Franks, Humane Fire Company.

Aids, Charles S. Austin, Northern Liberty Hose Company; George Boyer, Resolution Hose Company.

Form on Arch street, right on Twelfth street, facing east.

Band, Marion Hose Company, Fellowship Fire Company, Schuylkill Hose Company, Union Fire Company, Good Will Hose Company, Good Intent Fire Company, Globe Fire Company, Moyamensing Hose Company, Monroe Fire Company, Warren Hose Company, Hand-in-Hand Fire Company, Kensington Hose Company, Southwark Fire Company, Spring Garden Hose Company, Manayunk Fire Company.

FIFTH DIVISION.

Marshal, Francis F. Kerbaugh, Union Fire Company.

Aids James H. Comly, Washington Fire Company, Frankford: Frederick Everest, Decatur Fire Company, Frankford.

Form on Filbert street, right resting on Twelfth, facing east.

Band, Shiffler Hose Company, Mechanic Fire Company, South Penn Hose Company, Western Fire Company, Independence Fire Company, Fairmount Hose Company, Spring Garden Fire Company, Taylor Hose Company.

SIXTH DIVISION.

Marshal, George W. Fox, Columbia Fire Company, Germantown.

Aids—John B. Maxwell, Germantown Hose; Samuel Godfrey, Mount Airy Fire Company.

Form of Filbert street, right resting on Twelfth, facing west.

Germantown Hose Company; Band: Excelsior Hose Company, Tivoli Hose Company, Lincoln Hose Company, Union Hose Company, West Philadelphia Hose Company, Weccacoe Hose Company, of Camden.

Delegations and Fire Companies from abroad will report to the Marshal of this Division.

SEVENTH DIVISION.

Marshal, Thomas T. Seal, Monroe Fire Company.

Aids, Joseph Young, West Philadelphia Fire Company; George M. Freas, West Philadelphia Hose Company.

Form on Wood street, right resting on Ridge avenue, facing west.

HEARSE.

Fairmount Fire Company; Assistant Engineers and Secretary of the Philadelphia Fire Department, and five members of the Fairmount Fire Company; Chiefs and Assistant Engineers of the various Fire Departments of the United States, acting as pall-bearers.

Board of Trustees of the Fire Association.
Board of Delegates Fire Association.
Board of Directors Philadelphia Fire Department.
Board of Trustees Philadelphia Association for the Relief of Disabled Firemen.
Board of Directors United Fire Insurance Company.

MAYOR OF PHILADELPHIA.

Select and Common Councils of Philadelphia, and Heads of Departments.

Chief Marshal's Special Directions—The line will move precisely at 2 o'clock, and companies are requested to report by 1 o'clock to their respective Division Marshals, to avoid delay.

Companies will march eight abreast, and in passing the remains will break in sections of four to the right and left and uncover.

The military will form on Twelfth street, right resting on Race, facing south, under the command of General William A. Leach.

All civic bodies will report to George W. Fox, Marshal of the Sixth Division, at Twelfth and Filbert streets, who will assign them a position in line.

FOURTH EDITION

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Repeal of the Cotton Tax.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—The Committee of Ways and Means have been in session here all the morning. It was unanimously agreed to report the bill repealing the tax on cotton to Congress next week. There seems to be no doubt that it will pass.

Personal.

Hon. William M. Evarts and Richard H. Dana, Esq., counsel for the Government in the Jeff. Davis case, and Charles O'Conor, counsel for Davis, passed through here this morning, on their way home.

Police Inspection.

The District police had an inspection and parade this morning, and were reviewed by the President from the White House. A bouquet was presented by one of the ladies of the Executive mansion to Superintendent Richards, of the police.

Order by General Grant.

A special order has been issued by General Grant, assigning Generals McDowell, Rousseau, Schofield, Canby, and Ord to commands according to their brevet rank of Major-Generals. They are all Brigadiers in the regular army and this order makes no change in the command each is now exercising.

FORTIETH CONGRESS—ADJOURNED SESSION

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Mr. Sumner (Mass.) offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the Secretary of War to communicate to the Senate any copies of papers on file in regard to Fitz John Porter being dismissed for misconduct, under the sentence of a Court Martial approved by President Lincoln, and now asking for a review of his case.

There being no further business, on motion the Senate adjourned to Friday next, at 12 o'clock M., having been in session just ten minutes.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Washburne (Ill.) moved that when the House adjourn to-day it adjourn to meet on Saturday next; and he asked unanimous consent that no business be done on Saturday, but that the House shall adjourn until Monday morning.

Mr. Harding (Ill.) objected to the latter part of the proposition.

Mr. Washburne moved that the rules be suspended in order that he might make the motion. The rules were suspended and the motion was agreed to; so that the House will virtually stand adjourned from to-day until Monday next.

The Speaker presented a letter from the Clerk of the House, accompanied by a communication from the Secretary of State, in reference to the filing with and promulgation by the State Department of the Supplementary Reconstruction bill, and the joint resolution to carry into effect the several Reconstruction bills. Laid on the table.

Also, a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, in compliance with the resolution of March 11, 1867, with a statement of the expenses incurred for the revenue cutter service for 1866. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Stokes (Tennessee) asked leave to make a personal explanation.

Several members required that he should indicate the time he wanted.

Mr. Ross (Ill.) suggested that he should have leave to print his remarks. (Laughter.)

Mr. Stokes proposed that he should be allowed half an hour. The House consented, and Mr. Stokes proceeded to address the House in defense of his colleague and himself. He contended that notwithstanding the Dawson letter, he could with a clear conscience take the test oath. He had taken it in the army, and had also taken it at the last Congress, as a member of the House. He denied that there was anything in the letter that squinted at disloyalty. The letter was written on the 10th of May. The very next day the news of the passage of the ordinance of secession reached his town. He then told his fellow-citizens that they had to choose between Lincoln and Davis, but that for his part he should stand by his country's flag.

If he was guilty of disloyalty or treason, then the whole Democratic party was guilty of it.

The half-hour having expired, Mr. Stokes applied for twenty minutes longer.

Mr. Ross (Ill.) objected, remarking that the House had enough of this matter.

Mr. Washburne (Ill.) thought it but just that the gentleman from Tennessee should be heard, and he moved to suspend the rules to permit him to speak.

House Committees.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—There were transpositions of names from one to another in the committees below mentioned, as heretofore printed; therefore the publication of the following correct list becomes necessary:—

Committee of Ways and Means—Robert C. Schenck (Ohio), Samuel Hooper (Mass.), James K. Morehead (Pa.), William B. Allison (Iowa), John A. Griswold (N. Y.), John A. Logan (Ill.), Horace Maynard (Tenn.), James Brooks (N. Y.), and William E. Niblack (Ind.)

Committee on Appropriations—Thaddeus Stevens (Pa.); Elihu B. Washburne (Ill.); Rufus P. Spalding (Ohio); James G. Blaine (Me.); Fernando C. Beaman (Mich.); Benjamin F. Butler (Mass.); William H. Kelsey (N. Y.); Charles E. Phelps (Ind.); John A. Nicholson (Del.)

Committee on Pacific Railroad — Hiram Price (Iowa); William Higby (Cal.); Ignatius Donnelly (Minn.); Sidney Clarke (Kan.); Rufus Mallory (Oregon); Oakes Ames (Mass.); John Covode (Pa.); John V. L. Pruyn (N. Y.); and P. Van Trump (O.)

THE PRIZE RING.

Collyer and Kelly Probably Fighting in Pennsylvania.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

NEWARK, Del., Nov. 27—P. M.—Most of the "fancy," including Sam Collyer and Kelly, have left this place and gone over into Pennsylvania, where they will mark out a ring, and have a "merry mill" this afternoon.

Election in Portsmouth, N. H.

PORTSMOUTH, Nov. 27.—Frank Jones (Democrat) has been elected Mayor of this city by 50 majority in a total vote of 2052, the largest ever cast here. The City Council is thoroughly Republican. Among the elected Aldermen is Daniel H. Spinney, who recently paid a fine of $1000 for helping to mob the *States Union* newspaper.

From Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 27.—A Colored State Convention met at Lexington yesterday. The attendance was small. The object of the Convention seems to be to petition the Legislature to grant freedmen the right of testifying in courts, sitting on juries, and complete equality before the law. The Convention meets again to-day.

From Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 27.—In the House yesterday resolutions were passed instructing the Tennessee members of Congress to vote for the impeachment of the President.

Ship News.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 27.—Arrived, brig Carny, twenty-two days from Sevan Island, with guano, for orders; ship Frank Flint, from Callao, with guano, for Baltimore; left in port ship Western Chief, for Hampton Roads; spoke, October 3, ship Elizabeth Cushing, from Liverpool to Calcutta, all well.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—Cotton dull at 16½c. Flour dull; 6000 barrels sold; State, $7·75@10; Ohio, $9·20@12·50; Western, $7·75@11·75; Southern, $9·50@14; California, $11·25@13·25. Wheat dull. Corn dull; sales of 21,000 bushels mixed Western at $1·33@1·36. Oats dull; Western, 79@80c. Beef quiet. Barley dull. Pork dull; mess pork, $21·00. Lard dull. Whisky quiet.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Nov. 27

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$100 City 6s, New.......101¾	$1000 Susq Bds........b5. 55
$200 do. New......101¾	63 sh C & Am R. Mon126
$4000 do. New......101¾	100 sh Penna R....b60. 50½
$2000 do. New......101¾	17 sh Com'l Bk.......... 61½
$500 Pa 6s, 2 series......103	100 sh Read R........s10. 48¾
$2000 Leh Val 6s.......... 91½	150 sh McElhany....... ·44
$1000 C & Am 6s, '89..... 86	50 sh N Cent............ 42¾

SECOND BOARD.

$900 City 6s, New.......101¾	3 sh Leh N stk........ 29¾
$1400 do. New......101¾	500 sh Ocean Oil...s60. 3·81
$700 do. N....con..101¾	100 do.......... 3¾
$1000 Nor R 6s.............129	75 do.......... 30
$2000 N Penna 6s.. .... 86½	106 sh Gr & Coates...... 12½
$2000 do............... 86½	100 sh Sch N stk..........
$1000 Susq Bds.......... 58	100 sh Phil & E....b60. 29¾

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH ST. THEATRE.
Begins at 7½ o'clock.
THANKSGIVING AT THE ARCH.
TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES.
SURF MATINEE at 1½ o'clock. SURF IN THE EVENING, 7½ o'clock, with its great cast, including Mrs. JOHN DREW and Grand Effects of the GREAT BATHING SCENE:
all the characters BATHING IN THE "SURF."
in Bathing Costume.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF MRS. JOHN DREW.
MONDAY—ROSEDALE.

BOZ IN THE UNITED STATES.

Charles Dickens' "American Notes."

THE LATEST EDITION.

What the Great Novelist Thought of Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Pittsburg, Washington, Cincinnati, and St. Louis, Twenty-five Years Ago.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[CONTINUED.]

New York.

The beautiful metropolis of America is by no means so clean a city as Boston; but many of its streets have the same characteristics, except that the houses are not quite so fresh colored, the sign-boards are not quite so gaudy, the gilded letters not quite so golden, the bricks not quite so red, the stone not quite so white, the blinds and area railings not quite so green, the knobs and plates upon the street doors not quite so bright and twinkling. There are many by-streets, almost as neutral in clean colors, and positive in dirty ones, as by-streets in London; and there is one quarter, commonly called the Five Points, which, in respect of filth and wretchedness, may be safely backed against Seven Dials, or any other part of famed St. Giles'.

The great promenade and thoroughfare, as most people know, is Broadway—a wide and bustling street, which, from the Battery Gardens to its opposite termination in a country road, may be four miles long. Shall we sit down in an upper floor of the Carlton House Hotel (situated in the best part of this main artery of New York), and when we are tired of looking down upon the life below, sally forth arm in arm and mingle with the stream?

Warm weather! The sun strikes upon our heads at this open window as though its rays were concentrated through a burning glass; but the day is in its zenith, and the season an unusual one. Was there ever such a sunny street as this Broadway? The pavement stones are polished with the tread of feet until they shine again; the red bricks of the houses might be yet in the dry, hot kilns; and the roofs of those omnibuses look as though, if water were poured on them, they would hiss and smoke, and smell like half-quenched fires. No stint of omnibuses here! Half a dozen have gone by within as many minutes. Plenty of hackney cabs and coaches too; gigs, phaetons, large-wheeled tilburies, and private carriages—rather of a clumsy make, and not very different from the public vehicles, but built for the heavy roads beyond the city pavement. Negro coachmen and white; in straw hats, black hats, white hats, glazed caps, fur caps; in coats of drab, black, brown, green, blue, nankeen, striped jean, and linen; and there, in that one instance (look while it passes, or it will be too late), in suits of livery. Some Southern republican that, who puts his blacks in uniform, and swells with Sultan pomp and power. Yonder, where that phaeton, with the well-clipped pair of grays has stopped—standing at their heads now—is a Yorkshire groom, who has not been very long in these parts, and looks sorrowfully round for a companion pair of top boots, which he may traverse the city half a year without meeting. Heaven save the ladies, how they dress! We have seen more colors in these ten minutes than we should have seen elsewhere in as many days. What various parasols! what rainbow silks and satins! what pinking of thin stockings, and pinching of thin shoes, and fluttering of ribbons and silk tassels, and display of rich cloaks with gaudy hoods and linings! The young gentlemen are fond, you see, of turning down their shirt-collars and cultivating their whiskers, especially under the chin; but they cannot approach the ladies in their dress or bearing, being, to say the truth, humanity of quite another sort. Byrons of the desk and counter, pass on, and let us see what kind of men those are behind ye—those two laborers in holiday clothes, of whom one carries in his hand a crumpled scrap of paper from which he tries to spell out a hard name, while the other looks about for it on all the doors and windows.

Irishmen both! You might know them, if they were masked, by their long-tailed blue coats and bright buttons and their drab trousers, which they wear like men well used to working-dresses, who are easy in no others. It would be hard to keep your model republics going without the countrymen and countrywomen of those two laborers. For who else would dig, and delve, and drudge, and do domestic work, and make canals and roads, and execute great lines of Internal Improvement? Irishmen both, and sorely puzzled, too, to find out what they seek. Let us go down and help them for the love of home and that spirit of liberty which admits of honest service to honest men, and honest work for honest bread, no matter what it be.

That's well! We have got at the right address at last, though it is written in strange characters truly, and might have been scrawled with the blunt handle of the spade the writer better knows the use of than a pen. Their way lies yonder, but what business takes them there? They carry savings to hoard up? No. They are brothers, those men. One crossed the sea alone, and working very hard for one half-year, and living harder, saved funds enough to bring the other out. That done, they worked together side by side, contentedly sharing hard labor and hard living for another term, and then their sisters came, and then another brother, and lastly their old mother. And what now? Why, the poor old crone is restless in a strange land, and yearns to lay her bones, she says, among her people in the old graveyard at home; and so they go to pay her passage back; and God help her and them, and every simple heart, and all who turn to the Jerusalem of their younger days, and have an altar-fire upon the cold hearth of their fathers.

This narrow thoroughfare, baking and blistering in the sun, is Wall street, the Stock Exchange and Lombard street of New York. Many a rapid fortune has been made in this street, and many a no less rapid ruin. Some of these very merchants whom you see hanging about here now have locked up money in their strong boxes, like the man in the "Arabian Nights," and, opening them again, have found but withered leaves. Below, here by the water-side, where the bowsprits of ships stretch across the footway, and almost thrust themselves into the windows, lie the noble American vessels which have made their Packet Service the finest in the world. They have brought hither the foreigners who abound in the streets; not, perhaps, that there are more here than in other commercial cities, but elsewhere they have particular haunts, and you must find them out; here they pervade the town.

We must cross Broadway again, gaining some refreshment from the heat in the sight of the great blocks of clean ice which are being carried into shops and bar-rooms, and the pine-apples and watermelons profusely displayed for sale. Fine streets of spacious houses here, you see!—Wall street has furnished and dismantled many of them very often—and here a deep green leafy square. Be sure that is a hospitable house, with inmates to be affectionately remembered always, where they have the open door and pretty show of plants within, and where the child with laughing eyes is peeping out of the window at the little dog below. You wonder what may be the use of this tall flagstaff in the by-street, with something like Liberty's head-dress on its top; so do I. But there is a passion for tall flagstaffs hereabout, and you may see its twin brother in about five minutes, if you have a mind.

Again across Broadway, and so—passing from the many-colored crowd and glittering shops—into another long main street, the Bowery. A railroad yonder, see, where two stout horses trot along, drawing a score or two of people and a great wooden ark, with ease. The stores are poorer here, the passengers less gay. Clothes ready-made and meat ready-cooked are to be bought in these parts; and the lively whirl of carriages is exchanged for the deep rumble of carts and wagons. These signs which are so plentiful, in shape like river buoys, or small balloons, hoisted by cords to poles, and dangling there, announce, as you may see by looking up, "Oysters in every Style." They tempt the hungry most at night, for then dull candles, glimmering inside, illuminate these dainty words, and make the mouths of idlers water, as they read and linger.

What is this dismal-fronted pile of bastard Egyptian, like an enchanter's palace in a melodrama? A famous prison, called the Tombs. Shall we go in?

So. A long narrow lofty building, stove-heated as usual, with four galleries, one above the other, going round it, and communicating by stairs. Between the two sides of each gallery, and in its centre, a bridge for the greater convenience of crossing. On each of these bridges sits a man, dozing or reading, or talking to an idle companion. On each tier are two opposite rows of small iron doors. They look like furnace doors, but are cold and black, as though the fires within had all gone out. Some two or three are open, and women, with drooping heads bent down, are talking to the inmates. The whole is lighted by a skylight, but it is fast closed, and from the roof there dangle, limp and drooping, two useless windsails.

A man with keys appears, to show us round. A good looking fellow, and, in his way, civil and obliging.

"Are those black doors the cells?"

"Yes."

"Are they all full?"

"Well, they're pretty nigh full, and that's a fact, and no two ways about it."

"These at the bottom are unwholesome, surely?"

"Why, we *do* only put colored people in 'em. That's the truth."

"When do the prisoners take exercise?"

"Well, they do without it pretty much."

"Do they never walk in the yard?"

"Considerable seldom."

"Sometimes, I suppose?"

"Well, it's rare they do. They keep pretty bright without it."

"But suppose a man were here for a twelvemonth. I know this is only a prison for criminals who are charged with grave offenses while they are awaiting their trial, or are under remand; but the law here affords criminals many means of delay. What with motions for new trial, and in arrest of judgment, and what not, a prisoner might be here for twelve months, I take it, might he not?"

"Well, I guess he might."

"Do you mean to say that in all that time he would never come out at that little iron door for exercise?"

"He might walk some, perhaps—not much."

"Will you open one of the doors?"

"All, if you like."

The fastenings jar and rattle, and one of the doors turns slowly on its hinges. Let us look in. A small bare cell, into which the light enters through a high chink in the wall. There is a rude means of washing, a table, and a bedstead. Upon the latter sits a man of sixty, reading. He looks up for a moment, gives an impatient, dogged shake, and fixes his eyes upon his book again. As we withdraw our heads, the door closes on him, and is fastened as before. This man has murdered his wife, and will probably be hanged.

"How long has he been here?"

"A month."

"When will he be tried?"

"Next term."

"When is that?"

"Next month."

"In England, if a man be under sentence of death even, he has air and exercise at certain periods of the day."

"Possible?"

With what stupendous and untranslatable coolness he says this! and how loungingly he leads on to the women's side, making as he goes, a kind of iron castanet of the key and the stair-rail!

Each cell door on this side has a square aperture in it. Some of the women peep anxiously through it at the sound of footsteps; others shrink away in shame. For what offense can that lonely child, of ten or twelve years old, be shut up here? Oh! that boy? He is the son of the prisoner we saw just now; is a witness against his father; and is detained here for safe keeping until the trial; that's all.

But it is a dreadful place for the child to pass the long days and nights in. This is rather hard treatment for a young witness, is it not? What says our conductor?

"Well, it ain't a very rowdy life, and that's a fact!"

Again he clinks his metal castanet, and leads us leisurely away. I have a question to ask him as we go.

"Pray, why do they call this place The Tombs?"

"Well, it's the cant name."

"I know it is. Why?"

"Some suicides happened here when it was first built. I expect it come about from that."

"I saw, just now, that that man's clothes were scattered about the floor of his cell. Don't you oblige the prisoners to be orderly, and put such things away?"

"Where should they put 'em?"

"Not on the ground, surely. What do you say to hanging them up?"

He stops and looks round to emphasize his answer:—

"Why, I say that's just it. When they had hooks, they *would* hang themselves, so they're taken out of every cell, and there's only the marks left where they used to be!"

The prison yard in which he pauses now has been the scene of terrible performances. Into this narrow, grave-like place men are brought out to die. The wretched creature stands beneath the gibbet on the ground, the rope about his neck; and when the sign is given, a weight at its other end comes running down, and swings him up into the air—a corpse.

The law requires that there be present at this dismal spectacle the judge, the jury, and citizens to the amount of twenty-five. From the community it is hidden. To the dissolute and bad the thing remains a frightful mystery. Between the criminal and them the prison wall is interposed as a thick gloomy veil. It is the curtain to his bed of death, his winding-sheet and grave. From him it shuts out life and all the motives to unrepenting hardihood in that last hour, which its mere sight and presence is often all-sufficient to sustain. There are no bold eyes to make him bold—no ruffians to uphold a ruffian's name before. All beyond the pitiless stone wall is unknown space.

Let us go forth again into the cheerful streets.

Once more in Broadway! Here are the same ladies in bright colors walking to and fro, in pairs and singly; yonder the very same light blue parasol which passed and repassed the hotel window twenty times while we were sitting there. We are going to cross here. Take care of the pigs. Two portly sows are trotting up behind this carriage, and a select party of half-a-dozen gentlemen hogs have just now turned the corner.

Here is a solitary swine lounging homeward by himself. He has only one ear, having parted with the other to vagrant dogs in the course of his city rambles. But he gets on very well without it, and leads a roving, gentlemanly, vagabond kind of life, somewhat answering to that of our club men at home. He leaves his lodgings every morning at a certain hour, throws himself upon the town, gets through his day in some manner quite satisfactory to himself, and regularly appears at the door of his own house again at night like the mysterious master of Gil Blas. He is a free and easy, careless, indifferent kind of pig, having a very large acquaintance among other pigs of the same character, whom he rather knows by sight than conversation, as he seldom troubles himself to stop and exchange civilities, but goes grunting down the kennel, turning up the news and small talk of the city in the shape of cabbage stalks and offal, and bearing no tails but his own, which is a very short one, for his old enemies the dogs have been at that too, and have left him hardly enough to swear by. He is in every respect a republican pig, going wherever he pleases, and mingling with the best society on an equal if not superior footing, for every one makes way when he appears, and the haughtiest give him the wall if he prefer it. He is a great philosopher, and seldom moved unless by the dogs before mentioned. Sometimes, indeed, you may see his small eye twinkling on a slaughtered friend, whose carcass garnishes a butcher's door-post; but he grunts out, "Such is life; all flesh is pork!" buries his nose in the mire again, and waddles down the gutter, comforting himself with the reflection that there is one snout the less to anticipate stray cabbage-stalks, at any rate.

They are the city scavengers, these pigs. Ugly brutes they are; having for the most part scanty, brown backs, like the lids of old horsehair trunks, spotted with unwholesome black blotches. They have long, gaunt legs too, and such peaked snouts that if one of them could be persuaded to sit for his profile, nobody would recognize it for a pig's likeness. They are never attended upon, or fed, or driven, or caught, but are thrown upon their own resources in early life, and become preternaturally knowing in consequence. Every pig knows where he lives much better than anybody could tell him. At this hour, just as evening is closing in, you will see them roaming towards bed by scores, eating their way to the last. Occasionally some youth among them who has overeaten himself, or has been much worried by dogs, trots shrinkingly homeward, like a prodigal son; but this is a rare case, perfect self-possession and self-reliance and immovable composure being their foremost attributes.

The streets and shops are lighted now; and as the eye travels down the long thoroughfare, dotted with bright jets of gas, it is reminded of Oxford street or Piccadilly. Here and there a flight of broad stone cellar steps appears, and a painted lamp directs you to the bowling saloon, or tenpin alley; tenpins being the game of mingled chance and skill invented when the Legislature passed an act forbidding ninepins. At other downward flights of steps are other lamps marking the whereabouts of oyster cellars—pleasant retreats, say I: not only by reason of their wonderful cookery of oysters, pretty nigh as large as cheese plates (or for thy dear sake, heartiest of Greek professors!) but because of all kinds of eaters of fish, or flesh, or fowl, in these latitudes, the swallowers of oysters alone are not gregarious, but subduing themselves, as it were, to the nature of what they work in, and copying the coyness of the thing they eat, do sit apart in curtained boxes, and consort by twos, not by two hundreds.

But how quiet the streets are! Are there no itinerant bands, no wind or stringed instruments? No, not one. By day are there no Punches, Fantocini, Dancing-dogs, Jugglers, Conjurers, Orchestrians, or even Barrel-organs? No, not one. Yes, I remember one. One barrel-organ, and a dancing monkey—sportive by nature, but fast fading into a dull, lumpish monkey of the Utilitarian school. Beyond that, nothing lively; no, not so much as a white mouse in a twirling cage.

Are there no amusements? Yes, there is a lecture-room across the way, from which that glare of light proceeds, and there may be evening service for the ladies thrice a week, or oftener. For the young gentlemen there is the counting-house, the store, the bar-room; the latter, as you may see through these windows, pretty full. Hark! to the clinking sound of hammers breaking lumps of ice, and to the cool gurgling of the pounded bits, as, in process of mixing, they are poured from glass to glass! No amusements? What are these suckers of cigars and swallowers of strong drinks, whose hats and legs we see in every possible variety of twist, doing but amusing themselves? What are the fifty newspapers, which those precocious urchins are bawling down the street, and which are kept filed within—what are they but amusements? Not vapid, waterish amusements, but good strong stuff, dealing in round abuse and blackguard names, pulling off the roofs of private houses, as the Halting Devil did in Spain; pimping and pandering for all degrees of vicious taste, and gorging with coined lies the most voracious maw; imputing to every man in public life the coarsest and vilest motives; scaring away from the stabbed and prostrate body-politic every Samaritan of clear conscience and good deeds; and setting on, with yell and whistle, and the clapping of foul hands, the vilest vermin and worst birds of prey.—No amusements!

Let us go on again, and passing this wilderness of an hotel with stores about its base, like some Continental theatre or the London Opera House shorn of its colonnade, plunge into the Five Points. But it is needful, first, that we take as our escort these two heads of the police, whom you would know for sharp and well-trained officers if you met them in the Great Desert. So true it is, that certain pursuits, wherever carried on, will stamp men with the same character. These two might have been begotten, born, and bred in Bow street.

We have seen no beggars in the streets by night or day, but of other kinds of strollers plenty. Poverty, wretchedness, and vice are rife enough where we are going now.

This is the place—these narrow ways, diverging to the right and left, and reeking everywhere with dirt and filth. Such lives as are led here bear the same fruits here as elsewhere. The coarse and bloated faces at the doors have counterparts at home and all the wide world over. Debauchery has made the very houses prematurely old. See how the rotten beams are tumbling down, and how the patched and broken windows seem to scowl dimly, like eyes that have been hurt in drunken frays. Many of those pigs live here. Do they ever wonder why their masters walk upright in lieu of going on all-fours? and why they talk instead of grunting?

So far nearly every house is a low tavern, and on the bar-room walls are colored prints of Washington, and Queen Victoria of England, and the American Eagle. Among the pigeon-holes that hold the bottles are pieces of plate-glass and colored paper, for there is, in some sort, a taste for decoration, even here. And as seamen frequent these haunts, there are maritime pictures, by the dozen, of partings between sailors and their lady-loves; portraits of William, of the ballad, and his Black-Eyed Susan; of Will Watch, the Bold Smuggler; of Paul Jones the Pirate, and the like; on which the painted eyes of Queen Victoria, and of Washington to boot, rest in as strange companionship as on most of the scenes that are enacted in their wondering presence.

What place is this to which the squalid street conducts us? A kind of square of leprous houses, some of which are attainable only by crazy wooden stairs without. What lies beyond this tottering flight of steps, that creak beneath our tread? A miserable room, lighted by one dim candle, and destitute of all comfort, save that which may be hidden in a wretched bed. Beside it sits a man, his elbows on his knees, his forehead on his hands. "What ails that man?" asks the foremost officer. "Fever," he sullenly replies, without looking up. Conceive the fancies of a fevered brain in such a place as this!

Ascend these pitch-dark stairs, heedful of a false footing on the trembling boards, and grope your way with me into this wolfish den, where neither ray of light nor breath of air appears to come. A negro lad, startled from his sleep by the officer's voice—he knows it well—but comforted by his assurance that he has not come on business, officiously bestirs himself to light a candle. The match flickers for a moment, and shows great mounds of dusky rags upon the ground; then dies away and leaves a denser darkness than before, if there can be degrees in such extremes. He stumbles down the stairs and presently comes back, shading a flaring taper with his hand. Then the mounds of rags are seen to be astir, and rise slowly up, and the floor is covered with heaps of negro women, waking from their sleep; their white teeth chattering, and their bright eyes glistening and winking on all sides with surprise and fear, like the countless repetition of one astonished African face in some strange mirror.

Mount up these other stairs with no less caution (there are traps and pitfalls here for those who are not so well escorted as ourselves) into the housetop, where the bare beams and rafters meet overhead, and calm night looks down through the crevices in the roof. Open the door of one of these cramped hutches full of sleeping negroes. Pah! They have a charcoal fire within; there is a smell of singeing clothes or flesh, so close they gather round the brazier; and vapors issue forth that blind and suffocate. From every corner, as you glance about you in these dark retreats, some figure crawls, half awakened, as if the judgment hour were near at hand, and every obscene grave were giving up its dead. Where dogs would howl to lie, women, and men, and boys slink off to sleep, forcing the dislodged rats to move away in quest of better lodgings.

Here too are lanes and alleys, paved with mud knee-deep; underground chambers, where they dance and game; the walls bedecked with rough designs of ships, and forts, and flags, and American Eagles out of number; ruined houses open to the street, whence, through wide gaps in the walls, other ruins loom upon the eye, as though the world of vice and misery had nothing else to show; hideous tenements which take their name from robbery and murder; all that is loathsome, drooping, and decayed is here.

Our leader has his hand upon the latch of "Almack's," and calls to us from the bottom of the steps; for the assembly-room of the Five Point fashionables is approached by a descent. Shall we go in? It is but a moment.

Heyday! the landlady of Almack's thrives! A buxom fat mulatto woman, with sparkling eyes, whose head is daintily ornamented with a handkerchief of many colors. Nor is the landlord much behind her in his finery, being attired in a smart blue jacket, like a ship's steward, with a thick gold ring upon his little finger, and round his neck a gleaming golden watch-guard. How glad he is to see us! What will we please to call for? A dance? It shall be done directly, sir; "a regular break-down."

The corpulent black fiddler, and his friend who plays the tambourine, stamp upon the boarding of the small raised orchestra in which they sit, and play a lively measure. Five or six couple come upon the floor, marshalled by a lively young negro, who is the wit of the assembly, and the greatest dancer known. He never leaves off making queer faces, and is the delight of all the rest, who grin from ear to ear incessantly. Among the dancers are two young mulatto girls, with large black, drooping eyes, and head-gear after the fashion of the hostess, who are as shy, or feign to be, as though they had never danced before, and so look down before the visitors, that their partners can see nothing but their long fringed lashes.

But the dance commences. Every gentleman sets as long as he likes to the opposite lady, and the opposite lady to him, and all are so long about it, that the sport begins to languish, when suddenly the lively hero dashes in to the rescue. Instantly the fiddler grins, and goes at it tooth and nail; there is new energy in the tambourine; new laughter in the dancers; new smiles in the landlady; new confidence in the landlord; new brightness in the very candles. Single-shuffle, double-shuffle, cut and cross-cut; snapping his fingers, rolling his eyes, turning in his knees, presenting the backs of his legs in front, spinning about on his toes and heels like nothing but the man's fingers on the tambourine; dancing with two left legs, two right legs, two wooden legs, two wire legs, two spring legs,—all sorts of legs and no legs,—what is this to him? And in what walk of life, or dance of life, does man ever get such stimulating applause as thunders about him, when, having danced his partner off her feet, and himself too, he finishes by leaping gloriously on the bar-counter, and calling for something to drink, with the chuckle of a million of counterfeit Jim Crows in one inimitable sound.

The air, even in these distempered parts, is fresh after the stifling atmosphere of the houses; and now, as we emerge into a broader street, it blows upon us with a purer breath, and the stars look bright again. Here are The Tombs once more. The city watch-house is a part of the building. It follows naturally on the sights we have just left. Let us see that, and then to bed.

What! do you thrust your common offenders against the police discipline of the town into such holes as these? Do men and women, against whom no crime is proved, lie here all night in perfect darkness, surrounded by the noisome vapors which encircle that flagging lamp you light us with, and breathing this filthy and offensive stench? Why, such indecent and disgusting dungeons as these cells would bring disgrace upon the most despotic empire in the world! Look at them, man—you who see them every night and keep the keys. Do you see what they are! Do you know how drains are made below the streets, and wherein these human sewers differ, except in being always stagnant?

Well, he don't know. He has had five-and-twenty young women locked up in this very cell at one time, and you'd hardly realize what handsome faces there were among 'em.

In God's name! shut the door upon the wretched creature who is in it now, and put its screen before a place quite unsurpassed in all the vice, neglect, and devilry of the worst old town in Europe.

Are people really left all night, untried, in those black sties?—Every night. The watch is set at seven in the evening. The magistrate opens his court at five in the morning. That is the earliest hour at which the first prisoner can be released; and if an officer appear against him, he is not taken out till nine o'clock or ten. But if any one among them die in the interval, as one man did, not long ago? Then he is half eaten by the rats in an hour's time, as that man was; and there an end.

What is that intolerable tolling of great bells, and crashing of wheels, and shouting in the distance? A fire. And what that deep red light in the opposite direction? Another fire. And what these charred and blackened walls we stand before? A dwelling where a fire has been. It was more than hinted, in an official report, not long ago, that some of these conflagrations were not wholly accidental, and that speculation and enterprise found a field of exertion even in flames; but be that it may, there was a fire last night, there are two to-night, and you may lay an even wager there will be at least one to-morrow. So, carrying that with us for our comfort, let us say good night, and climb up stairs to bed.

One day, during my stay in New York, I paid a visit to the different public institutions on Long Island, or Rhode Island, I forget which. One of them is a Lunatic Asylum. The building is handsome; and is remarkable for a spacious and elegant staircase. The whole structure is not yet finished, but it is already one of considerable size and extent, and is capable of accommodating a very large number of patients.

I cannot say that I derived much comfort from the inspection of this charity. The different wards might have been cleaner and better ordered; I saw nothing of that salutary system which had impressed me so favorably elsewhere; and everything had a lounging, listless, madhouse air, which was very painful. The moping idiot, cowering down with long dishevelled hair: the gibbering maniac, with his hideous laugh and pointed finger; the vacant eye, the fierce wild face, the gloomy picking of the hands and lips, and munching of the nails: there they were all, without disguise, in naked ugliness and horror. In the dining-room, a bare, dull, dreary place, with nothing for the eye to rest on but the empty walls, a woman was locked up alone. She was bent, they told me, on committing suicide. If anything could have strengthened her in her resolution, it would certainly have been the insupportable monotony of such an existence.

The terrible crowd with which these halls and galleries were filled so shocked me that I abridged my stay within the shortest limits, and declined to see that portion of the building in which the refractory and violent were under closer restraint. I have no doubt that the gentleman who presided over this establishment at the time I write of was competent to manage it, and had done all in his power to promote its usefulness; but will it be believed that the miserable strife of party feeling is carried even into this sad refuge of afflicted and degraded humanity? Will it be believed that the eyes which are to watch over and control the wanderings of minds on which the most dreadful visitation to which our nature is exposed has fallen, must wear the glasses of some wretched side in politics? Will it be believed that the governor of such a house as this is appointed and deposed and changed perpetually, as parties fluctuate and vary, and as their despicable weather-cocks are blown this way or that? A hundred times in every week some new most paltry exhibition of that narrow-minded and injurious party spirit which is the Simoom of America, sickening and blighting everything of wholesome life within its reach, was forced upon my notice; but I never turned my back upon it with feelings of such deep disgust and measureless contempt as when I crossed the threshold of this madhouse.

At a short distance from this building is another called the Almshouse—that is to say, the workhouse of New York. This is a large institution also, lodging, I believe, when I was there, nearly a thousand poor. It was badly ventilated, and badly lighted, was not too clean, and impressed me, on the whole, very uncomfortably. But it must be remembered that New York, as a great emporium of commerce, and as a place of general resort, not only from all parts of the States, but from most parts of the world, has always a larger pauper population to provide for, and labors, therefore, under peculiar difficulties in this respect. Nor must it be forgotten that New York is a large town, and that in all large towns a vast amount of good and evil is intermixed and jumbled up together.

In the same neighborhood is the Farm, where young orphans are nursed and bred. I did not see it, but I believe it is well conducted; and I can the more easily credit it, from knowing how mindful they usually are, in America, of that beautiful passage in the Litany which remembers all sick persons and young children.

I was taken to these institutions by water in a boat belonging to the island jail, and rowed by a crew of prisoners, who were dressed in a striped uniform of black and buff, in which they looked like faded tigers. They took me, by the same conveyance, to the jail itself.

It is an old prison, and quite a pioneer establishment, on the plan I have already described. I was glad to hear this, for it is unquestionably a very indifferent one. The most is made, however, of the means it possesses, and it is as well regulated as such a place can be.

The women worked in covered sheds erected for that purpose. If I remember right, there are no shops for men, but, be that as it may, the greater part of them labor in certain stone quarries near at hand. The day being very wet indeed, this labor was suspended, and the prisoners were in their cells. Imagine these cells, some two or three hundred in number, and in every one a man locked up; this one at his door for air, with his hands thrust through the gate; this one in bed (in the middle of the day, remember); and this one flung down in a heap upon the ground, with his head against the bars, like a wild beast.

Make the rain pour down, outside, in torrents. Put the everlasting stove in the midst—hot, and suffocating, and vaporous as a witch's caldron. Add a collection of gentle odors, such as would arise from a thousand mildewed umbrellas, wet through, and a thousand buck-baskets, full of half-washed linen—and there is the prison, as it was that day.

The prison for the State at Sing-Sing is, on the other hand, a model jail. That and Auburn are, I believe, the largest and best examples of the silent system.

In another part of the city is the Refuge for the Destitute, an institution whose object is to reclaim youthful offenders, male and female, black and white, without distinction—to teach them useful trades, apprentice them respectable masters, and make them worthy members of society. Its design, it will be seen, is similar to that at Boston, and it is a no less meritorious and admirable establishment. A suspicion crossed my mind, during my inspection of this noble charity, whether the superintendent had quite sufficient knowledge of the world and worldly characters; and whether he did not commit a great mistake in treating some young girls, who were, to all intents and purposes, by their years and their past lives, women, as though they were little children, which certainly had a ludicrous effect in my eyes, and, or I am much mistaken, in theirs also. As the institution, however, is always under the vigilant examination of a body of gentlemen of great intelligence and experience, it cannot fail to be well conducted; and whether I am right or wrong in this slight particular is unimportant to its deserts and character, which it would be difficult to estimate too highly.

In addition to these establishments, there are in New York excellent hospitals and schools, literary institutions, and libraries; an admirable fire department (as indeed it should be, having constant practice), and charities of every sort and kind. In the surburbs there is a spacious cemetery, unfinished yet, but every day improving. The saddest tomb I saw there was, "The Strangers' Grave. Dedicated to the different hotels in this city."

There are three principal theatres. Two of them, the Park and the Bowery, are large elegant, and handsome buildings, and are, I grieve to write it, generally deserted. The third, the Olympic, is a tiny show box for vaudevilles and burlesques. It is singularly well conducted by Mr. Mitchell, a comic actor of great quiet humor and originality, who is well remembered and esteemed by London play-goers. I am happy to report of this deserving gentleman, that his benches are usually well filled, and that his theatre rings with merriment every night. I had almost forgotten a small summer theatre, called Niblo's with gardens and open-air amusements attached, but I believe it is not exempt from the general depression under which theatrical property, or what is humorously called by that name, unfortunately labors.

The country round New York is surpassingly and exquisitely picturesque. The climate, as I have already intimated, in somewhat of the warmest. What it would be, without the sea breezes which come from its beautiful Bay in the evening time, I will not throw myself or my readers into a fever by inquiring.

The tone of the best society in this city is like that of Boston; here and there, it may be, with a greater infusion of the mercantile spirit, but generally polished and refined, and always most hospitable. The houses and tables are elegant; the hours later and more rakish; and there is, perhaps, a greater spirit of contention in reference to appearances, and the display of wealth and costly living. The ladies are singularly beautiful.

Before I left New York I made arrangements for securing a passage home in the George Washington packet ship, which was advertised to sail in June; that being the month in which I had determined, if prevented by no accident in the course of my ramblings, to leave America.

I never thought that going back to England, returning to all who are dear to me, and to pursuits that have insensibly grown to be part of my nature, I could have felt so much sorrow as I endured when I parted at last, on board this ship, with the friends who had accompanied me from this city. I never thought the name of any place, so far away, and so lately known, could ever associate itself in my mind with the crowd of affectionate remembrances that now cluster about it. There are those in this city who would brighten, to me, the darkest winter-day that ever glimmered and went out in Lapland; and before whose presence even home grew dim, when they and I exchanged that painful word which mingles with our every thought and deed—which haunts our cradle-heads in infancy, and closes up the vista of our lives in age.

[*To be Continued.*]

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL—REMOVAL.

C. W. A. TRUMPLER

HAS REMOVED HIS MUSIC STORE

FROM SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STS.

TO

No. 926 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

8 13 tfrp

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A.

Dealers in all Government Securities.

OLD 5-20s WANTED

IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW!

A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. [9 24 3m

WE HAVE FOR SALE

THE

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

Central Pacific Railroad Company,

AT (95) NINETY-FIVE,

And Accrued Interest in Currency.

These Bonds are payable by law, principal and interest, in gold. Interest payable 1st of January and 1st of July.

We will take Governments in exchange, allowing the full market price.

We recommend them to investors as a first-class Security, and will give at all times the latest pamphlets and general information upon application to us.

Having a full supply of these BONDS on hand, we are prepared to DELIVER THEM AT ONCE.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

Bankers and Dealers in Governments,

11 5 1m NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD ST.

NATIONAL

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,

809 and 811 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL..............................$1,000,000

DIRECTORS.

Joseph T. Bailey,
Nathan Hilles,
Benj. Rowland, Jr.,
Samuel A. Bispham,
Edward B. Orne,
William Ervien,
Osgood Welsh,
Frederick A. Hoyt,
Wm. H. Rhawn.

WM. H. RHAWN, President,
Late Cashier of the Central National Bank

JOS. P. MUMFORD, Cashier,
Late of the Philadelphia National Bank

5 1]]

7 3-10s,

ALL SERIES,

CONVERTED INTO

FIVE-TWENTIES.

BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER

10 2 rp NO. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

U. S. SECURITIES

A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 16 S. THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA. | NO. 3 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.

Orders for Stocks and Gold executed in Philadelphia and New York. 1 1]

COAL.

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1225 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office, No. 514 WALNUT Street. 7 32

WILLIAM STILL'S COAL DEPOT, Nos. 1216, 1218, and 1220 WASHINGTON Avenue. The best qualities of Coal, for domestic or steam use, furnished to any part of the city. 11 2 3m

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

PAPER HANGINGS.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

E. CORNER OF TENTH AND WALNUT,

J. C. FINN & SONS

Have opened with an extensive assortment of DECORATIVE and PLAIN WALL PAPERS, embracing every quality to suit all tastes. 9 14 3m*

GIRARD ROW.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,

N. W. Eleventh and Chesnut Streets,

Have opened a large lot of very superior

TABLE DAMASKS

Which they offer at $1·25 and $1·50 per yard.

These goods are from forced sales by the Importers, and will be found superior in quality and style to the same class of goods usually sold in auction.

Also, a very cheap lot of LINEN SHEETINGS, reduced from $2 to $1·25, and from $2·25 to $1·50 per yard.

Also, 40 and 45-inch PILLOW LINENS, reduced from $1 to 75 cents, and from $1·15 to 87½ cents.

Also, a lot of ALL LINEN HUCKABACK, reduced from 30 cents to 23½ cents.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

GIRARD ROW.

THE FINANCES.

Important Statement of the Views of Chief Justice Chase.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—In the present uncertain condition of the financial and business interests of the country, it is important to bring to light the judgments and opinions of those whose past experience, official positions, and recognized ability in financial matters give weight to their views on the leading questions of the hour, viz.—those relating to the public debt, taxation, and currency. Feeling that the country would regard with special interest the views of Chief Justice Chase on these questions, your correspondent has taken occasion to consult him on one or two points, of course leaving many portions of the general subject untouched, which, if elucidated with equal clearness, would doubtless prove of great interest at the present juncture. The work of Secretary Chase, though it is generally conceded among intelligent men to have been conducted with an ability exceeding that which characterized any other phase of our war history, has not been generally understood. It may be stated under three heads:—

I. To establish satisfactory relations between the public credit and the productive industry of the country—in other words, to obtain supplies. The suspension of the banks put an end to the first and most obvious resort, loans of gold, and made new methods indispensable. Then the Secretary resorted to legal-tender notes, made them a currency, and borrowed them as cash. The patriotism of the people came in aid of the labors of the Treasury and the legislation of Congress, and the first great object was made secure.

II. To provide against disastrous results on a return of peace. This could only be done by providing a national currency. There were about 1500 State banks in existence, which wanted to make their own paper the currency of the country. This the Secretary resisted, and confined his loans to greenbacks; but he did not drive out their currency, nor indeed did he think it exactly honest to so deprive them of it, without giving any equivalent. To neutralize their opposition to a national currency and make them allies as far as possible, instead of enemies, in his endeavors to secure such results he proposed the national banking system, and before he left the department its success was assured.

The national banks were certain to be useful in many ways, but the Secretary's main object was the establishment of a national currency. This, Mr. Chase remarked, saved us from panic and revulsion at the end of the war, and is of inestimable value to men of labor and men of business—indeed, to every class.

III. The third division of his labor was to provide a funding system. It was unavoidable during the Rebellion that every means of credit should be used. He borrowed money every way he could at reasonable rates. The form that suited one lender did not suit another; and the army and navy needed every dollar that could be raised in any form. Hence temporary loans, certificates of deposit, certificates of indebtedness, 7·30 notes, compound interest notes, Treasury notes payable after one and two years, etc.

But it was necessary to have funding loans, into which all these temporary loans could be ultimately merged. To this end the Secretary established the 5-20 loan and the 10-40 loan. His belief was that after the $514,000,000 of the 5-20 loan had been taken, the additional amounts needed could be obtained by the 10-40 loan and the temporary loans; but the Secretary was ready to resort to the 5-20s in case of emergency. He did get $73,000,000 in the 10-40 loan, and his successors got about $120,000,000 more, at par. And Mr. C. has never been able to see any good reason for making the 7·30 notes subsequently issued convertible, at the holder's option, into 5-20s instead of 10-40s. Lenders, of course, preferred the former, bearing 6 per cent. in gold, to the latter, bearing only five per cent.; and lenders were rather more favored after he left the Department than before—and so, indeed, were brokers, for Mr. Jay Cooke got nearly or quite twice as large commissions under Fessenden and McCulloch as Secretary Chase allowed him.

It is easy to see how Mr. Chase's funding system worked, by examining the last statement of the public debt. The condition is something like this:—$1,200,000,000 5-20s; $200,000,000 10-40s; $200,000,000 '81s payable now after 14 years, which can then easily be put into 10-40s; other loans (all temporary), say $500,000,000, of which three-fourths consist of 7·30s, convertible, and certain to be converted into 10-40s; and say $400,000,000 greenbacks, including fractional currency, making the debt of $2,500,000,000. So, it may be seen, the whole debt except '81s is already funded, or sure to be funded in 5-20 six per cents, or 10-40 five per cents.

Can there be a better funding system? Mr. Chase says there cannot. Yet there is talk of a new funding loan!

The object is to catch gudgeons by apparently yielding to the popular clamor for taxation on bonds.

The scheme is to offer a new six per cent. loan, with reservation of a right to tax not exceeding one per cent.; in other words, a new *non* taxable 5 per cent. loan; and it is proposed to make this a long loan—say 30 years. "It will be magnificent," Mr. Chase remarks, "for brokers, bankers, and lenders, but death on the people." Of course, such a loan can be negotiated; for a 6 per cent. 30-year loan, untaxable, is worth more in the market, because it will collect more out of the tax-payer for the bondholder than any loan now outstanding; and nothing is more certain in the future than that Government will be paying, within five years, 5, 10, and even 15 per cent. for the privilege of paying its debt before maturity.

The Secretary concedes it may be well enough to make the loan in the form proposed, if the clamor for taxation will be satisfied by it; but why make it for twenty years or thirty years, instead of adhering to the ten-forty plan, by which the debt is redeemable at any time after ten years, and thus kept under the control of the people? The Secretary has no doubt that, if our finances are properly managed, we can borrow within ten years at 4 per cent.—or 5—with right to tax at one-fifth as we can now borrow at 5 or 6, with right to tax at one-sixth. Why bind ourselves to pay either rate of interest for thirty years, when it is not only unnecessary, but certain to entail a heavy additional expense in the form of premiums for redemption?

When Secretary Chase negotiated at par the $73,000,000 of 10-40 five per cents, the currency was much less inflated that it has been ever since and is now. The issues of the greenbacks, and the indisposition of Congress to tax the State bank currency out of circulation, caused almost all the inflation that took place under Mr. Chase's administration. The late inflation does not seem to him required by public exigencies. The greenback, he declares, should have been retired nearly or quite *pari passu* with the issues of national bank notes, and the equilibrium preserved.

The comparative inflation will appear from a statement of the circulation on the 30th of June, 1864, when Mr. Chase left the Department, and the 30th of June, 1866:—

JUNE 30 1864.		
U. S. Notes (greenbacks	$431,178,670·81	
Fractional and Postage Currency	22,894,877 25	
National Bank Notes (say)	30,000,000 00	
Total National Currency		$484,073,548·06
Add one year Treasury Notes	$44,520,000	
Add Compound Interest	15,000,000	
Total issued, more or less, as cur'y.		59,520,000·00
State Bank circulation, say		100,000,000·00
Total		$643,593,548·06
JUNE 30 1866.		
U. S. Notes (greenbacks)	$400,619,206·00	
Fractional and Postage Currency	27,070,876 96	
National Bank Notes, say	282,671,753·00	
Total National Currency		$720,361,835·96
Add Compound-Interest Notes more or less used as currency		15,901,214·00
State Bank circulation		46,533,000·00
Total		$792,796,209·96
Increase		$149,202,661·10

These facts and figures speak for themselves. As "good wine needs no bush," so plain facts need no comment.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Suspension of the President Pending Impeachment—Opinion of Senator Johnson.

Hon. Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland, has prepared an appendix to his pamphlet upon "The Dangerous Condition of the Country," in which he alludes to the position held by Mr. Stevens and others, that the President can be suspended during the pendency of impeachment. Mr. Johnson, in this appendix, says:—

"Since the first edition of this pamphlet the writer has been informed that some of the members of Congress profess to be of opinion that that body can, by statute, declare that pendency of an impeachment of the President shall constitute a disability on his part to perform the functions of his office. It is supposed that by such legislation he may be brought within the meaning of the clause in the first section of the second article of the Constitution which provides for his removal for, among other causes, his inability to discharge the powers and duties thereof. The answers to the proposition are several, and conclusive:—

1. The clause does not contemplate a mere suspension or temporary removal. The removal provided for in such case is the same as that which is to result from conviction upon impeachment, or from death, or resignation, which, of course, is not a temporary but a permanent one. The removal on conviction is, also, not only permanent, but is followed by the further judgment of disqualification to hold any other office under the Government. It will hardly be maintained that Congress can, by statute, create a greater punishment than this, or make it less. The subject was evidently not designed to be submitted to the discretion of Congress. This being so, for the same reason Congress is not intrusted with the power to declare any other judgment in the case of removal from 'inability' than the one which is to ensue the happening of either of the other events mentioned in the clause.

2. The inability mentioned is such an inability as renders the President permanently incapable of discharging his duties. Any other interpretation would give to Congress the authority to provide that temporary absence from the seat of government, or temporary sickness, or any other event, should constitute an "inability." There is, also, no judicial judgment to be pronounced in such a case. The removal, as in the case of death or resignation, is to take place the moment the contingency happens, and the duties of the office instantly devolve upon the Vice-President.

3. As the judgment, on impeachment, inflicts no personal punishment, as the trial may go on as well without as with the presence in the Senate of the President, and as that body has no authority to compel his attendance, it is obvious that he is just as capable during the trial to perform the duties of his office as he is before or after a judgment of acquittal. Under the power to pass all laws necessary and proper to execute the powers granted, no such authority as the one in question belongs to Congress, no legislation being necessary to effect the object of the clause—that being accomplished the moment the event occurs of an "inability" within the constitutional meaning of that term.

Touching Appeal for Divorce.

From the Vincennes Sun.

The following is a true copy of an application filed with our County Clerk, the 28th ult., by a party living in this county. We omit the name of the applicant:—

State of Indiana, county of Knox, ss. Knox County Common Pleas Court, January Term, 1867.

———— represents to your Honor that he is the husband of Harriet Campbell; that he has been for more than one year last past a *bona fide* resident of said State of Indiana, and is now a *bona fide* resident of said Knox county; that he married said Harriet on the 3d day of November, 1859; that they lived and cohabited together as husband and wife until the 25th of August, 1866; that during this entire period of time he treated her in all respects as a kind, affectionate, and faithful husband; that said Harriet, on the day last aforesaid, abandoned him, your petitioner, without any cause whatever, and went to Pike county, Indiana, where she has ever since remained; that he has often entreated her to return home to the fireside which he has always kept warm for her; that he has ever kept a fire blazing brightly on the hearth of their humble home, and his arms have been spread open all this time to receive her to his bosom.

He further says, and represents to your Honor, that he has written many affectionate letters to her, in which he has endeavored to soften her heart towards him, and one time he wrote her a letter, of which he here appends a copy:—

"My dearest Harriet, why have you left me?
Sighing, weeping, all alone,
With none to talk to, or care for me—
My wretched fate I much bemoan.

"My eyes are swollen big with weeping,
My nose is red and swollen, too;
I have in all respects the poorest keeping
Of any man who tries his duty for to do.

"Come back, O, Harriet! I entreat you.
Come back, and live with me once more!
Come back, and I will treat you
As I have treated you before.

"I say again, then, as I said before,
Come back to your Johnny so true!
Come and stay at your home as before,
'For there is a light in the window for you.'"

And your petitioner says and further represents to your Honor that, in response to all his offers and entreaties, she has refused with scorn and contempt to return to his home.

Wherefore he prays your Honor will hear his prayer herein, and forever divorce him from the said Harriet.

DENNY & REILLY, for Petitioners.

COBBETT'S LOVE MAKING.—I sat in the same room with her for about an hour, in company with others, and I made up my mind that she was the very girl for me. That I thought her beautiful is certain, for that I had always said should be an indispensable qualification; but I saw in her what I deemed marks of that sobriety of conduct of which I have said so much, and which has been by far the greatest blessing of my life. It was now dead of winter, and, of course, the snow several feet deep on the ground, and the weather piercing cold. It was my habit, when I had done my morning's writing (he rose at 4 o'clock), to go out at break of day to take a walk on a hill, at the foot of which our barracks lay. In about three mornings after I had first seen her I had, by an invitation to breakfast with me, got up two young men to join me in my walk; and our road lay by the house of her father and mother. It was hardly light, but she was out on the snow scrubbing out a washing-tub. "That's the girl for me," said I, when we had got out of her hearing. They were engaged; but, after a time, the artillery went to England from Canada, and she along with them. Cobbett had saved £150, and this he sent to his "little brunette" before she sailed, desiring her not to spare the money, but buy herself good clothes and live without hard work. It was four long years after this when Cobbett's regiment returned to England, and "I found," he says, "my little girl a servant of all work (and hard work it was) at five pounds a year, in the house of a Captain Brissac; and, without hardly saying a word about the matter, she put into my hands the whole of my hundred and fifty pounds unbroken."

WHAT BOSTON SPENDS FOR AMUSEMENTS—RECEIPTS FOR THE PAST YEAR.—The following are the receipts of the various places of amusement in this city, as returned at the United States Assessor's office, for the twelve months ending October 31, 1867:—

Boston Theatre (eleven months)	$270,796
Boston Museum	145,853
Howard Athenæum	114,394
Continental Theatre	113,238
Morris Brothers' Opera House	104,609
Theatre Comique	90,443
Total	$839,624

—*Boston Traveller.*

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc., etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 1§ BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK,
JOHN E. COPE.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.

Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30§

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS.
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET.
PHILADELPHIA.

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known

MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,

including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.

1§ ALFRED JENKS & SON.

FOR SALE.

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—By order of the Orphans' Court of the County of Monmouth, in the State of New Jersey, will be sold at Public Sale, on the 28th inst., a TRACT OF LAND, containing about 16 acres, late the estate of Benjamin A. Shoemaker, deceased, situate at Long Branch, about a quarter of a mile from the beach, being very desirable for building lots. For particulars, address

ROBERT ALLEN, JR., Attorney,
Red Bank, Monmouth County, N. J.
WOOLMAN STOKES, Long Branch,

Or, EDMUND N. GRUNDY, No. 228 MARKET Street, Philadelphia, WILLIAM P. ELLIS, No. 1304 N. SEVENTH St., Philadelphia, Administrators.
11 5 7 9 11 13 15 16 18 20 22 24 26 28 13t

FOR SALE CHEAP.
A very beautiful Fruit Farm and Country Seat, just outside the city limits. Inquire of
ROBERT S. INNES,
11 15 fmw6t Burlington, N. J., Box 154 P. O.

TO RENT.

TO LET,
Large Third-Story Room,
Well Lighted, with or without Power.
APPLY AT
11 6 tf NO. 108 SOUTH THIRD ST.

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

FRENCH STEAM
SCOURING.
ALBEDYLL, MARX & CO.
NO. 183 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET
AND
NO. 510 RACE STREET. 310mwf

HATS AND CAPS.

THE FALL AND WINTER
STYLE HATS
AT L. BLAYLOCK'S,
NO. 52 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,
Are commended to the especial attention of
GENTLEMEN OF TASTE AND FASHION,
BEING ELEGANT IN OUTLINE,
MATCHLESS IN FABRIC,
CHARMING IN FINISH
For ease, grace, and fashion, they are [11 22smw6t
THE MODELS OF THE SEASON.

BROWN'S PATENT
COMBINED CARPET-STRETCHER AND TACK-DRIVER.

With this machine a lady can alone stretch and tack down at the same time her carpets as easily as to sweep them, saving back-aches, bruised fingers, temper, time, and money. It will stretch all kinds of carpets without the least damage, better, quicker, and easier than any other Stretcher made, and drive from 2 to 20-oz. tacks with or without leather heads is simple, easily worked, and will last a lifetime. Agents wanted. Liberal terms given. It is a nice machine for ladies to sell. For Machines or Agencies call on or address

WILLIAM F. SCHEIBLE,
No. 49 S. THIRD Street,
9 27tf Philadelphia

WHOLESALE
BUCK GLOVE
MANUFACTURERS,
McNEELY & CO.,
[1 50 wsmlmrp] NO. 64 N. FOURTH STREET.

WILMINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE.—CHANGE OF HOUR, ETC. On and after TUESDAY, October 1st, the steamers S. M. FELTON and ARIEL will run as follows:—Leave CHESNUT street wharf at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.; leave WILMINGTON at 7 A. M. and 12½ P. M., stopping at CHESTER and HOOK each way. Fare to Wilmington 15 cents. Excursion tickets, per 9 A. M. boat, 25 cents. Fare to Chester or Hook, 10 cents. 9 14 1m

T. STEWART BROWN,
S.E. Corner of
FOURTH and CHESTNUT STS
MANUFACTURER OF
TRUNKS, VALISES, BAGS, RETICULES, and every description of Traveling Goods.
TRUNKS and BAGS Repaired.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL
Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE:
NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET.
ASSETS ON OCTOBER 1, 1867,
$2,589,368.

Capital	$400,000·00
Accrued surplus	1,009,765·10
Premiums	1,179,598·00

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $9614·13. INCOME FOR 1867. $360,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
Tobias Wagner,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.,
George W. Richards,	Thomas Sparks,
Isaac Lea,	William S. Grant.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. [3 1 t12 31]

BROOKLYN LIFE INSURANCE
OF NEW YORK, MUTUAL.

POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE. Thirty days grace given in payment of Premiums. No extra charge for residence, or travel in any portion of the world. Dividends declared annually, and paid in cash. Dividend in 1867, 40 per cent.

COLTON & SHELDEN,
GENERAL AGENTS.
N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT.

Agents and Solicitors wanted in all the cities and towns in Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey 2 1§

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA.
OFFICE, No. 232 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $500,000.
ASSETS JANUARY 8, 1867........$1,763,267·80
INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION AND FIRE RISKS.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	William Cummings,
Richard D. Wood,	T. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh,	Alfred D. Jessup,
S. Morris Wain,	John P. White,
John Mason,	Louis C. Madeira.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 25§

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
(No. 639)
N. E. COR. CHESNUT AND SEVENTH STS.,
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OVER $300,000.
INCOME FOR 1866, $103,934.
Losses Paid and Accrued in 1866,
$47,000.

Of which amount not $3000 remain unpaid at this date. $100,000,000 of property has been successfully insured by this Company in thirteen years, and Eight Hundred Losses by Fire promptly paid.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Craven,	Silas Yerkes, Jr.,
Furman Sheppard,	Alfred S. Gillett,
Thomas MacKellar,	N. S. Lawrence,
John Supplee,	Charles I. Dupont,
John W. Claghorn,	Henry F. Kenney,

Joseph Klapp, M. D.
THOMAS CRAVEN, President.
A. S. GILLETT, Vice-President.
2 22 fmw§ JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary.

FIRE INSURANCE.
LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
ASSETS OVER........$16,000,000
INVESTED IN THE U. S., OVER $1,800,000
PHILADELPHIA BOARD.

Lemuel Coffin, Esq.,	Charles S. Smith, Esq.,
Joseph W. Lewis, Esq.,	Henry A. Duhring, Esq.,

Edward Siter, Esq.

All losses promptly adjusted without reference to England.

PHILADELPHIA OFFICE,
No. 6 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE,
ATWOOD SMITH,
10 17 thstu6m] General Agent for Pennsylvania.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY, OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 S. FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH 22, 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms.

Term Policies, Children's Endowments.

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its policy holders.

Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.

Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee, or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,	HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,	T. WISTAR BROWN,
RICHARD WOOD,	W. C. LONGSTRETH,
RICHARD CADBURY,	WILLIAM HACKER,

CHARLES F. COFFIN.
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President. ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH, Vice-President.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner. J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.
7 27§

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,
M. B. Mahony,	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McHenry,
D. Clark Wharton,	Edmund Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins,	J. Gillingham Fell,

Daniel Haddock, Jr.
DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 30§

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

INCORPORATED 1835.
OFFICE OF THE
DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, November 13, 1867.

The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of its charter:—

PREMIUMS RECEIVED

From November 4, 1866, to October 31, 1867.		
On Marine and Inland Risks	$660,[illegible]·90	
On Fire Risks	153,596·11	
		$813,087·01
Premiums on Policies not marked off November 1, 1866		336,305·00
		$1,149,392·01

PREMIUMS MARKED OFF

As earned from Nov. 1, 1866, to Oct. 31, 1867.		
On Marine and Inland Risks	$606,803·79	
On Fire Risks	136,342.51	
		$743,146·30
Interest during the same period, Salvages, etc		105,445·09
		$848,591·39

LOSSES, EXPENSES, ETC.,
During the year, as above.

Marine and Inland Navigation Losses	$383,434·11	
Fire Losses	68,854·95	
Return Premiums	52,828·87	
Reinsurances	40,035·54	
Agency Charges, Advertising, Printing, etc	40,690·72	
Taxes—U. S. Tax on Premiums, Policy Stamps, etc	20,618·59	
Expenses, etc	17,082·43	
		$608,545·21
		$240,046·18

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY.
November 1, 1867.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40's	$201,000·00
120,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 1881	131,400·00
50,000	United States 7 3 10 Per Cent Loan Treasury Notes	52,562·50
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	210,070·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent Loan (exempt from tax)	125,625·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,000·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,800·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,375·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270·00
15,000	300 shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,500	150 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	7,800·00
5000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,000·00
20,000	80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	15,000·00
201,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	201,900·00
$1,101,400 par.	Market value	$1,102,802·50
	Cost $1,089,679 26.	
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills Receivable for Insurance made	219,135·67
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	43,334·36
	Stock and Scrip of Sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5076·00 Estimated value	3,017·00
	Cash in Bank $103,017·10	
	Cash in Drawer 198.51	103,215·62
		$1,507,605·15

PHILADELPHIA, November 13, 1867.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a CASH DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, and SIX PER CENT. interest on the Scrip of the Company, payable on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of National and State tax.

They have also declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND OF TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. on the earned premiums for the year ending October 31, 1867, certificates of which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same on and after the 1st December proximo, free of National and State taxes.

They have ordered, also, that the SCRIP CERTIFICATES OF PROFITS of the Company, for the year ending October 31, 1863, be redeemed in CASH, at the office of the Company, on and after 1st December proximo, all interest thereon to cease on that day.

No certificate of profits issued under $25. By the act of incorporation "no certificate shall issue unless claimed within two years after the declaration of the Dividend whereof it is evidence.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	James C. Hand,
John C. Davis,	William C. Ludwig,
Edmund A. Souder,	Joseph H. Seal,
Theophilus Paulding,	George G. Leiper,
John R. Penrose,	Hugh Craig,
James Traquair,	John D. Taylor,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	George W. Bernardou,
Samuel E. Stokes,	Jacob P. Jones,
Henry Sloan,	James B. McFarland,
William G. Boulton,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Edward Darlington,	Spencer McIlvaine,
H. Jones Brooke,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Edward Lafourcade,	A. B. Berger, "
Jacob Riegel,	D. T. Morgan, "

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
11 15 15t] HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary.

FURS.

1867. FALL AND WINTER. 1867.
FUR HOUSE,
(Established in 1818.)

The undersigned invite the special attention of the Ladies to their large stock of FURS, consisting of

Muffs, Tippets, Collars, Etc.,
IN RUSSIAN SABLE,
HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
MINK SABLE
ROYAL ERMINE, CHINCHILLA, FITCH, ETC.
All of the LATEST STYLES, SUPERIOR FINISH, and at reasonable prices.

Ladies in mourning will find handsome articles PERSIANNES and SIMIAS; the latter a most beautiful fur.

CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH ROBES, and FOOT MUFFS, in great variety.

A. K. & F. K. WOMRATH,
9 11 4m NO. 417 ARCH STREET.

☞ Will remove to our new Store, No. 1212 Chesnut street, about May 1, 1868.

FANCY FURS.

The subscriber having recently returned from Europe with an entirely new stock of

FURS

Of his own selection, would offer the same to his customers, made up in the latest styles, and at reduced prices, at his OLD ESTABLISHED STORE,

NO. 139 NORTH THIRD STREET,
10 2 2mrp] ABOVE ARCH.
JAMES REISKY.

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.
A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette,
GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street.

AUCTION SALES.

McCLELLAND & CO.,
(Successors to Philip Ford & Co.),
AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

NOTICE.—POSTPONEMENT OF SALE.—In consequence of Thursday, 28th inst., being Thanksgiving, our sale will be postponed until FRIDAY, the 29th inst. [11 23 4t

SALE OF 1900 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
Nov. 29, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell, by catalogue, for cash, 1900 cases Men's, Boys', and Youths' Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc.
Also, a superior assortment of Women's, Misses', and Children's wear. [11 23 4t

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS,
Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF CARPETINGS, ETC.
On Friday morning,
November 29, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings. [11 23 4t

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.
On Monday morning,
December 2, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 900 lots of French, India, German, and British Dry Goods. [11 26 4t

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,
December 3, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, 2000 packages boots, shoes, brogans, etc. [11 27 4t

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS,
No. 508 WALNUT Street.

Hold Regular Sales of
REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE.
Handbills of each property issued separately.
1000 catalogues published and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold, as also a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.
Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspapers.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

NOTICE.—Thursday being Thanksgiving Day, our usual Sale of Furniture, etc., at the Auction Rooms, will take place on FRIDAY, November 29th. [11 26 2t

Large Sale at Nos 139 and 141 South Fourth Street.
HANDSOME FURNITURE, PIANO FORTES, CABINET ORGAN, FINE WINDOW CURTAINS, EVANS & WATSON'S SAFE, MIRRORS, RICH CUT GLASS, FINE FRENCH NANKIN CHINA, ELEGANT CARPETS, ETC.
On Friday Morning.
At 9 o'clock, at the Auction Rooms, by catalogue, a very extensive assortment of first class, Household Furniture, elegant China, etc.
Very fine Nankin China dinner set, handsome French China, elegant cut and engraved Glassware, etc. Catalogues now ready. [11 26 2t

Peremptory sale at the Avondale Mills, Delaware county.
VERY VALUABLE COTTON MACHINERY.
On Saturday Afternoon,
November 30, at 1 o'clock, at the Avondale Mills, near the Westdale Station, on Philadelphia and Media Railroad, without reserve, very valuable Cotton Machinery. [11 26 3t

STOCK OF VERY FINE HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, CHRISTMAS ARTICLES, FINE STEEL SKATES, ETC.
On Monday,
December 2, at the Auction Store, by order of the Administrator, the stock of a House Furnishing Establishment. [11 26 4t

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS
No. 240 MARKET Street, Philadelphia. (Premises formerly occupied by Messrs. Pancoast & Warnock, Auctioneers.)

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF GERMANTOWN FANCY KNIT GOODS, HOSIERY GOODS, SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, LADIES' AND MISSES' MERINO VESTS, ETC., by Catalogue, on Four Months' Credit.
On Friday Morning,
Nov. 29, commencing at 10 o'clock. Included will be found a large and desirable assortment of new and seasonable goods, worthy the attention of the city jobbing and retail trade. [11 26 2t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

Sale at No. 1110 Chesnut street.
SUPERIOR NEW AND SECOND-HAND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, CARPETS, PARLOR ORGAN, CHINA, PLATED WARE, ETC. ETC.
On Friday Morning,
At 9 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold, a large assortment of elegant parlor, chamber, dining-room, and library furniture.
LARGE FRENCH PLATE GLASSES.
2 French plate mantel glasses, 82 by 50 inches.
2 French plate pier glasses, 102 by 26 inches.
2 French plate pier glasses, 100 by 28 inches.
With a number of smaller size. [11 26 2t

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
5 27§rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11§ No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

HOOP SKIRTS.

628. WM. T. HOPKINS, 628.
MANUFACTURER OF FIRST QUALITY
HOOP SKIRTS,
FOR THE TRADE AND AT RETAIL.
NO. 628 ARCH STREET, BELOW SEVENTH, PHILADELPHIA.

Also dealer in full lines of low-priced New York and Eastern made Skirts.

All the new and desirable styles and sizes of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hoop-skirts constantly on hand and made to order, embracing the largest and most varied assortment in this market, at very moderate prices.

Every lady should try "Our Own Make" of Hoop Skirts, as they have no equal.

Southern, Western, and near Trade buyers will find it to their interest to examine our goods.

Catalogues of styles, sizes, and prices sent to any address. 9 17 3m

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.

This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.

A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-Board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.

N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 510§

FERTILIZERS.

AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE,
AN UNSURPASSED FERTILIZER
For Wheat, Corn, Oats Potatoes, Grass, the Vegetable Garden, Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Etc. Etc.

This Fertilizer contains Ground Bone and the best Fertilizing Salts.

Price $60 per ton of 2000 pounds. For sale by the manufacturers,

WILLIAM ELLIS & CO., Chemists,
1 28mw§ No. 724 MARKET Street.

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY,
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every Description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand, 22§ Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

THE FENIAN EXCITEMENT.

Arrival of the Escaped Captain O'Brien in Paris—A Letter from Him—His Reflections Upon Minister Adams.

Our English and Irish papers, by the Persia, are full of the details of the Fenian excitement growing out of the (then) prospective execution of the Manchester men. The Manchester *Guardian* of the 16th says:—

"The convicts are daily attended by a Roman Catholic clergyman. We are informed they receive the spiritual consolation that is offered to them with readiness and gratitude; but the conduct of more than one of the convicts seems to arise from an impression that the extreme penalty of the law will not be carried out. The guard of the 57th Regiment, which was stationed within the prison, has been doubled since the men were condemned. The wife, mother, sister-in-law and four children of the convict Larkin had a long interview with him yesterday. The youngest child is not more than four years of age."

Letter from Captain O'Brien.

To the Editor of the Irishman.

PARIS Nov. 11.—Mr. Editor:—Permit me to trespass on your columns to announce to my friends and sympathizers in Ireland and America my safe arrival in Paris after a very pleasant and uninterrupted journey from Clonmel jail. There are some facts in connection with my imprisonment of a nature to lead me to believe their publication may be instructive. I was arrested on the 16th of last February in the city of Cashel, and because I did not choose to tell my private affairs on demand, I was thrown into a narrow, dismal cell, where I was left to lie for eleven days. No arms, no paper, nothing criminal or even suspicious were found upon me. None was permitted to see me but officials; how welcome their visits were I leave you to guess. Their object, one and all, was to get me by force or guile or threat to say something which would criminate somebody, or perhaps myself; but, thank God and my name, I was neither to be coaxed nor intimidated. A warrant from Dublin relieved me from the slow torture of Cashel. I was removed handcuffed and under escort to Clonmel on the 28th of February. During my stay there I received several touching and disinterested marks of kindness from the Governor, Deputy Governor, and their families. Poor souls! their hearts must have bled at the inhumanity they were obliged to witness. Some day I trust it shall be mine to show them my gratitude. I was confined for the crime of having lived in America: I was walked round for visitors like a piebald horse, I was introduced, without my permission, to every grade of informer, I was inspected by Head-constable Talbot, ushered in by the Hon. J. M. French, R. M. Myself and ten other political prisoners were placed in line, I was on the right flank. "That," said the magistrate, pointing to me, "is Osborne at the end of the rank." His worship then came to me and addressed me a low tone. "Sir," I said, "there is nothing that you can tell me that I would not wish my comrades here present to know." He gave an abashed smile, and shortly after *exeunt* his worship and detective. Two weeks passed, and Talbot swore an information against me, every word of which was false. He swore I attended Fenian meetings in Carrick-on-Suir and in Clonmel in January, 1866. On my honor as a soldier and a gentleman, I have not been in Carrick-on-Suir since 1852, and so far from having been in the county Tipperary at all in January, 1866, I was living quietly in the city. In August the informer Corydon came to Clonmel, and nine political prisoners were paraded before him. He said he knew seven of the nine. "If you know us, what are our names?" we demanded. "Oh! I will find a name for you all d—n soon," was his answer. He singled me out as a prominent Fenian and swore a lying information against me, refreshing his memory occasionally from the leading questions put to him by the magistrate. I saw my case was hopeless and took my resolution accordingly. The resolution, with the help of Providence, a couple of Sheffield files, a stout heart within, and true friends without, I carried into effect on the morning of the 19th of September, 1867. On the whole, I consider that the above-mentioned auxiliaries are more reliable in adversity than Mr. Charles Francis Adams. Subsequent to my escape I noticed a statement that I had been a member of the police force. I beg to decline the honor. The uniform of the royal Irish is not of the peculiar tint of green I admire. The only flag I ever served under, the flag to which I swore allegiance, and for which I freely risked my life, is the starry banner of the United States. There is but one other flag for which I am ever ready to offer the same sacrifices. Enough to say it is not the Union Jack.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

LAURENCE O'BRIEN,
Late Captain 9th Conn. Vols., U. S. A.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO. HAVE JUST ISSUED,

ECCE DEUS HOMO;

Or the Work and Kingdom of the Christ of Scripture. 12mo. Tinted Paper. Fine Cloth, $1·50.

BAKER'S ABYSSINIA.

THE NILE TRIBUTARIES OF ABYSSINIA, *and the Sword Hunters of the Hamran Arabs*. By Sir Samuel White Baker, author of "The Albert Nyanza." With Maps and numerous Illustrations, drawn by E. Griset, from original Sketches by the author. One vol. Royal 8vo. Extra Cloth. $6·00.

WALDEMAR KRONE.

THE STORY OF WALDEMAR KRONE'S YOUTH. By H. F. Ewald, author of "The Nordby Family," "Johannes Falk," etc. Translated from the Danish. One vol. 12mo. Cloth. $1·75.

OLD SIR DOUGLAS.

A NOVEL. By Hon. Mrs. Norton, author of "Lost and Saved," etc. 12mo. Bound in Cloth.

"MY NOVEL;"

Or, Varieties in English Life. By Pisistratus Caxton. By Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, Bart. THE GLOBE EDITION. With Frontispiece. Four volumes in two neat 16mo. volumes. Tinted paper. Fine green Morocco Cloth. $3·00

Published by
J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.,
11 27 2t5p Nos. 715 and 717 MARKET Street.

AT THE CHEAP BOOK STORE,

$2·00 BOOKS AT 25 CENTS.
$2·00 BOOKS AT 50 CENTS.
$1·50 BOOKS AT 25 CENTS.
10,000 PICTURES AT ONE CENT.

PRANG'S CHROMOS AT A DISCOUNT OF 33⅓ PER CENT. FROM RETAIL PRICES.

EVERYTHING IN OUR LINE AT A GREAT REDUCTION.

CALL AT "THE CHEAP BOOKSTORE,"

And select a $2·00 Book for 25 cents; $2·00 Books for 50 cents; $1·50 Books for 25 cents.

JAMES S. CLAXTON,
11 27 2t NO. 1214 CHESNUT STREET.

INTERNAL REVENUE

PRINCIPAL AGENCY

FOR THE SALE OF UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.

All kinds of Revenue Stamps kept constantly on hand, and for sale in all amounts. Stamps forwarded to all parts of the United States by Mail or Express, with the greatest despatch. The following discount allowed;—

On $20..........TWO PER CENT
$20 to $100..........FOUR PER CENT.
$100 and upwards.......FOUR AND A HALF PER CT.

The United States Revenue Stamp printed on Checks, Drafts, Receipts, Bill Heads, etc.

Orders solicited from Printers, Engravers, Stationers, Banks, Bankers, and others.

The following discount allowed on the Stamped Paper:—

Under $100..........TWO AND A HALF PER CENT.
$100 to $300..........THREE PER CENT
$300 and over..........FOUR PER CENT.

JACOB E. RIDGWAY,
NO. 57 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
30 tf PHILADELPHIA.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE AMERICAN BUTTONHOLE, OVERSEAMING, AND SEWING MACHINE COMPANY are now getting ready their splendid combination **FAMILY MACHINES**, for Christmas Presents. Nothing could be more appropriate for a gift to a Lady friend than one of these magnificent Machines. Beauty and utility combined, it would prove a constant, daily souvenir of the giver.

For sale at S. W. Corner of **ELEVENTH and CHESNUT** Streets. 11 2 tfrp

---

CLOTHING.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
CLOTHING HOUSE,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St.

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.

We offer to the public the largest and best selected Stock of Ready-made Clothing in the City, for Men's and Boys' Wear.

Also, an elegant assortment of Piece Goods, which we will make to order for Men and Boys, at reasonable prices, and in the most approved styles.

Always on hand a full assortment of Fall and Winter Overcoats and Business Coats, Coachmen's Coats, Hunting Coats, New Style Walking Coats, Pants and Vests, of all descriptions.

Boys' Ready-made Clothing in great variety.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET
30 3m PHILADELPHIA.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS ETC.

PARIS NOVELTIES
IN
BONNETS,
HATS, and
MILLINERY GOODS.

WOOD & CARY,
No. 725 CHESNUT STREET,
9 30 2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

GREAT SACRIFICE IN MILLINERY GOODS.

P. A. HARDING & CO.,
No. 413 ARCH STREET,
NOW OFFER THEIR ENTIRE WHOLESALE STOCK OF
MILLINERY GOODS, AT RETAIL,

Together with daily consignments from New York for 60 days.

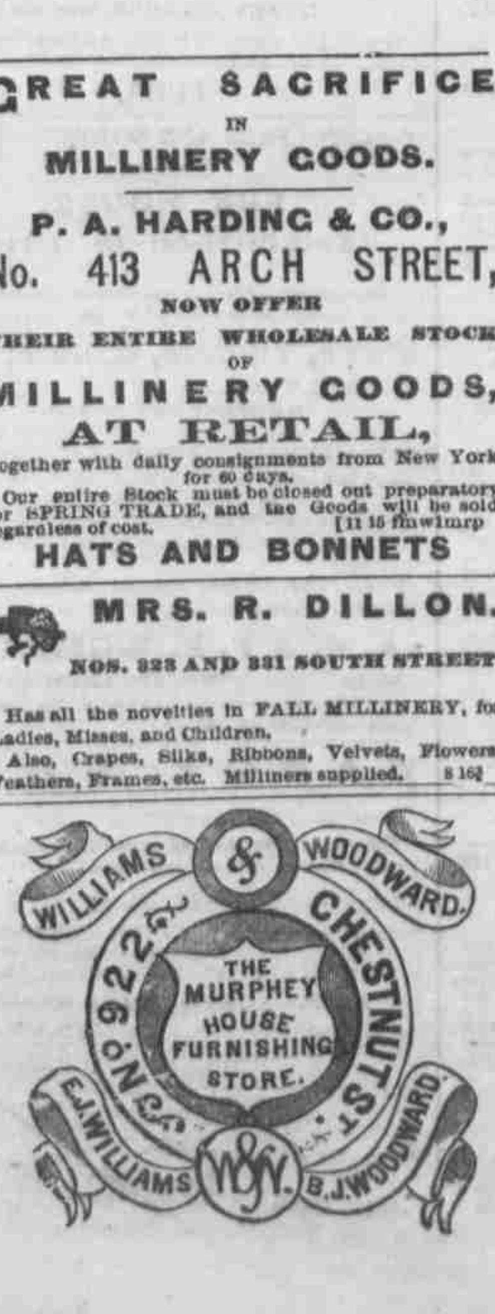
Our entire Stock must be closed out preparatory for SPRING TRADE, and the Goods will be sold regardless of cost. [11 15 fmwimrp

HATS AND BONNETS

MRS. R. DILLON.
NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET

Has all the novelties in FALL MILLINERY, for Ladies, Misses, and Children.

Also, Crapes, Silks, Ribbons, Velvets, Flowers, Feathers, Frames, etc. Milliners supplied. 8 16



JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, ETC.

CLARK & BIDDLE,
MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS

HAVE OPENED THIS DAY A LARGE INVOICE OF

PARIS GILT
AND
Vienna Fancy Goods,

SELECTED WITH GREAT CARE BY THEIR AGENTS IN PARIS AND LONDON.

THEY OFFER THESE ARTICLES AT PRICES MUCH BELOW THE USUAL RATES.

MESSRS. C. & B.

Beg leave to inform their customers that they have made a reduction in price on their entire stock.

WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
DIAMONDS,
SILVER-WARES,
PLATED GOODS,
FRENCH CLOCKS, ETC.

CLARK & BIDDLE,
Gold and Silversmiths,
No. 712 CHESNUT Street,
9 18 wfm3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

BAILEY & CO.,

DEALERS IN PRECIOUS STONES,

DIAMONDS! DIAMONDS

DIAMONDS.
EMERALDS.
SAPPHIRES.
RUBIES.
OPALS.
PEARLS.
AMETHYSTS.
GARNETS.
TOPAZ.

BAILEY & CO.,
No. 819 CHESNUT STREET,
10 2 wfm PHILADELPHIA
NO. 8 RUE ST. GEORGES, PARIS.

OPERA GLASSES.

A large and fine assortment of OPERA GLASSES in every style; BARDOU'S and other makes.

WILLIAM Y. McALLISTER,
11 fmwimrp NO. 728 CHESNUT ST.

CARRIAGES.

BECKHAUS & ALLGAIER

Respectfully invite attention to their large and varied stock of

SUPERIOR FAMILY CARRIAGES

Of latest styles, with all the most recent improvements of finish.

ELEGANT LANDAU,
Just completed.

Also, CLARENCE COACHES AND COUPES of different styles.

MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS,
NO. 1204 FRANKFORD AVENUE,
Girard Avenue. [11 8 fmw6mrp

L. KNOWLES & CO.,
FLOUR STORE,
NO. 1218 MARKET STREET.
CHOICE BRANDS OF [11 23 6trp
EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR.

DRY GOODS.

SPECIALTIES IN LADIES' FINE CLOAKS.

NOW OPEN

The handsomest stock we have ever exhibited, comprising Garments in the most desirable materials, and of the most fashionble colors, in great variety, and which we will sell at

POPULAR PRICES.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
NO. 920 CHESNUT STREET.

SPECIALTIES IN RICH BLACK DRESS SILKS.

We have just received a Case of

FINE LYONS SILKS,

Purchased under advantageous circumstances, of qualities varying from

$4 to $5·50,

To which we respectfully ask the attention of Ladies. These goods will be sold for less than they would cost to import.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
NO. 920 CHESNUT STREET.

DRESS MAKING DEPARTMENT.

All the Favorite Colors in
PLAIN CORDED POPLINS,
REPS,
EPINGLINES,
VELOURS RUSSE,

And other Rich Fabrics for

WALKING SUITS,

Which we will sell by the yard, or make to order.

LADIES' DRESSES,
MADE IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

A large variety of

LADIES' WALKING SUITS

At all times ready-made to put on.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
NO. 920 CHESNUT STREET.

MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORE.

828 ARCH STREET.

ANOTHER INVOICE OF
EXTENSION TABLE CLOTHS,
FINE NAPKINS AND DOYLIES
Received Direct from Europe.

FINE TABLE CLOTHS
Of every size from 2 to 6 yards long, with Napkins to match.

A FULL LINE OF
REAL BARNSLEY DAMASKS AND
LINEN SHEETINGS.

G. MILLIKEN,
Linen Importer, Jobber, and Retail Dealer,
9 19wsm3rp NO. 828 ARCH STREET.

POPULAR PRICES

FOR

DRY GOODS.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
727
CHESNUT STREET.
1 14 tJ1

RETAIL AND WHOLESALE CLOTH HOUSE.

WM. T. SNODGRASS & CO.,
NO. 34 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Announce a fresh importation of

LADIES' VELVET CLOTHS,
FUR BEAVERS,
ASTRACHANS,
VELVETEENS,
CHINCHILLAS,
TUFTED BEAVERS,
ETC. ETC. ETC.

Also, a large and varied assortment of GOODS adapted for Men's and Boys' Wear. 11 19 lmrp

---

DRY GOODS.

GREAT BARGAINS IN CORDED SILKS AND PLAIN FRENCH POPLINS.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,
NO. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Will offer to-day several cases of POPLINS, at the following rates, thus offering the greatest bargains of the season in these choice goods.

ONE CASE
SILK CORDED POPLINS
At $1·50, Reduced from $2·25.

BROWN CORDED SILK POPLINS..........$1·50
BLACK " " "..........1·50
GREEN " " "..........1·50
PURPLE " " "..........1·50
STEELS " " "..........1·50

AMBERS, BISMARKS, BLUES, ETC.

ALSO, A CASE OF
Plain French Silk Poplins
At $1·25, Reduced from $1·75,

In the following choice colors:—

BLUES,
BROWNS,
AMBERS,
WINES,
GREENS,
PURPLES, ETC. ETC.

ALSO, A CASE OF ALL-WOOL FRENCH POPLINS AT 80 CENTS, ALL SHADES.

ALSO, A CASE OF ALL-WOOL POPLINS AT 87½ CENTS, ALL COLORS. 11 25 mwf3t

---

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. COR. EIGHTH AND FILBERT STS.,

HAVE JUST OPENED

SEVERAL LOTS OF GOODS SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

1000 Silk Fans, suitable for Presents and the Opera.

Handsome Ivory Stick Fans, very cheap.

Handsome Gilt Stick Fans. $3·50 up to $7·50, worth from $10 to $15.

The above Goods were imported expressly for us, and are less than importers' prices.

Wax Dolls, Watch Stands, Cigar Stands, Albums, Porte-Monnaies, Purses, Travelling Bags, Companions, and several other articles, at very low prices.

A large assortment Embroidered Handkerchiefs, very cheap; Lace Handkerchiefs, from 40 cents up to $2; Ladies' and Gents' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs; Gents' colored bordered Handkerchiefs; Misses' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs' 16, 18, 20, and 25 cents.

Bargains in Ladies', Gents', and Children's Hosiery and Gloves.

Flannels! Flannels!—All-wool and Domet Flannels, very cheap.

Heavy yard-wide all-wool Shaker Flannels, 50 cents.

¾ and 4-4 Ballardvale Flannels.

Best Bleached and Unbleached Canton Flannels,

BLANKETS! BLANKETS! VERY CHEAP!

Best makes of Bleached and Unbleached Muslins. Pillow-case and Sheeting Muslins. Heavy yard-wide Bleached Muslins, 12½, 14, and 16 cents. Yard wide Unbleached Muslins, 12½, 15, and 16 cents.

American Calicoes and Delaines, etc.

Heavy Ginghams, fast colors, 15 cents.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Cor. EIGHTH and FILBERT.

N. B.—Taylor's Elder Flower Soap, [9 21 smw tJ1

E. S. JAFFRAY & CO.,

NO. 608 CHESNUT STREET,

ARE RECEIVING AND NOW OPENING FOR FALL TRADE, FULL LINES OF

LINENS,
TABLE CLOTHS,
NAPKINS,
HUCKABACKS,
DIAPERS,
TOWELLINGS,
DAMASKS,
SHEETINGS,
PILLOW LINENS,
L. C. HDKFS.,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
CRAPES,
VEILS,
QUILTS,

Ladies', Gents', and Children's Underwear, Embroideries, Nets, Ribbons, Etc. Etc.

The above will be sold at the lowest New York prices, and on the most advantageous terms.

Represented by S. Story. 9 4 wfm3m

GIRARD ROW.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.

Invite attention to their first-class stock of

LACES AND LACE GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
HDKFS.,
VEILS, ETC.

To which additions will constantly be made of the NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.

They offer in their WHITE GOODS DEPARTMENT

HEAVY SKIRTING CAMBRICS,

At 30, 35, and 40 cents, a Great Sacrifice.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

GIRARD ROW.

GREAT FALL IN DOMESTICS.

M'CURDY, DUNKLE & CO.,
No. 140 North EIGHTH Street,
ABOVE ARCH,

ARE NOW OFFERING GREAT BARGAINS IN

DRESS GOODS.

Bargains in Domestics.
Bargains in Blankets.
Bargains in Black Silks.
8-4 English Merinoes, 87½c. per yard.
Bargains in Domet Flannels.
Bargains in Canton Flannels.
Bargains in Wool Flannels.
Bargains in Lyons Velvets, all Silk, $10, $11, $12, and $15.

Having purchased largely during the late panic, we are prepared to offer unusual inducements to purchasers. A call is respectfully solicited. 10 12 smwtf

---

DRY GOODS.

LINEN ESTABLISHMENT.

NEW AND LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY OF

SUPERIOR LINEN GOODS,

AT LOWEST CASH PRICES.

FRONTING, SHIRTING, PILLOW CASES, AND SHEETING LINENS.

Also, a Linen imported expressly for LADIES' WEAR, all of celebrated makes.

New and elegant designs of splendid

DOUBLE DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS,

3, 4, 5, and 6 yards long, with Napkins and Doylies to match.

TABLE DAMASKS AND DIAPERS in all widths and qualities, very heavy.

NOVELTIES

IN TABLE NAPKINS AND DOYLIES of all sizes.

TOWELS, plain, bordered, and fringed.

TOWELLINGS of all descriptions, in every variety and size, for household use.

BIRD'S-EYE LINEN, 5-4, 6-4, 7-8, 4-4 wide.

LINEN LAWNS for Surplices and Hdkfs., and for Ruffling.

FLOOR AND STAIR LINENS.

FURNITURE COVERINGS, both plain and striped.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,
11 6 wfm10t NO. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

1867. CHRISTMAS. 1867.

EYRE & LANDELL

S. W. Corner of
Fourth and Arch Sts.

Have reduced some FINE GOODS for valuable

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

FINE SHAWLS,	TABLE COVERS,
FINE SILKS,	BLANKETS,
WIDE VELVETS,	FINE DAMASKS,
RICH PLAIDS,	LINEN NAPKINS,
GOOD POPLINS,	GOOD GLOVES,
PIANO COVERS,	WORKED COLLARS,
BALMORALS,	HDKFS. f10 2swimsm

MELODEON COVERS, ETC.

CLOAKINGS.

WE ARE DAILY RECEIVING THE NEWEST STYLES OF

LADIES' CLOAKINGS,

WHICH WE OFFER AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,

IN ADDITION TO A FULL LINE OF

FANCY CASSIMERES,
COATINGS,

AND GOODS GENERALLY ADAPTED TO MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.

MORRIS, CLOTHIER & LEWIS,
CLOTH JOBBERS,
8 24 6m NOS. 19 AND 21 S. FOURTH ST.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

JOHN C. ARRISON,
NOS. 1 AND 3 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILA.

Would invite the attention of gentlemen to his extensive assortment of

FURNISHING GOODS,

Consisting of Silk Shirts and Drawers
Cartwright & Warner's Merino Shirts and Drawers.
Lambs' Wool " "
Buckskin " "
Cotton " "

English Swansdown Canton Flannel, made to J. A.'s express order, for Shirts and Drawers.

Also, Gentlemen's Wrappers, Hosiery, Glove Stocks, Ties, etc. etc. 1 22rp

---

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE LATEST STYLES

IN CUSTOM-MADE

BOOTS AND SHOES,

FOR GENTLEMEN AND BOYS.

CALL AND SEE THE

NEW BOX TOES.

PRICES FIXED AT LOW FIGURES.

BARTLETT,
NO. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
11 23 tf ABOVE CHESNUT.

NOW READY,

Gentlemen's and Youths

BOOTS AND GAITERS

FOR FALL AND WINTER WEAR.

FRENCH PATENT LEATHER BOOTS.

FINE FRENCH CALF BOOTS for Balls and Parties.

SINGLE-SOLED BOOTS for Fall Wear.

LIGHT DOUBLE-SOLED BOOTS for Fall Wear.

FRENCH CORK-SOLED BOOTS, very easy for tender feet.

QUILTED SOLED BOOTS made by hand.

GUM SOLED BOOTS, very durable, and guaranteed to keep the feet dry.

Having fitted the second story of my store for some of my workmen, I am able to make any sort of Boots to order, at very short notice. Fair dealing and a moderate price is my motto. A trial is all I desire.

WM. H. HELWEG,
NO. 535 ARCH STREET,
9 30 sm wtn rp One door below Sixth.